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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVIII NO. 73 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1940 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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IS IT 'SECRET WEAPON' No. 2?

HITLER PRESENTS TWO-FOLD MENACE TO BRITISH NAVY

LONDON, March 25.

Admiralty officials are examining a new type of German torpedo which has been washed ashore near Bridlington.

It is twelve feet long and partly painted blue and is believed to have been dropped by Heinkel Bomber a week ago.

The torpedo is believed to have a double life. If it fails to serve as a torpedo, it becomes a mine.—Reuter.

CANADA GOES TO POLLS TO-DAY

OTTAWA, March 25.

Canada goes to the polls tomorrow after what is generally regarded as the dullest and most placid election campaign in Canadian history. Week-end blizzards in Quebec and Ontario, and severe weather in Western Canada threaten to curtail the popular vote.

French Canada's vote has remained questionable despite the Liberals' great provincial victory in Quebec last year. The Liberals have not enunciated a very clear-cut programme but have requested a mandate for another five years, based on their record.

The Opposition Conservatives have been content with attacking the Government's past performance and advancing rather vague proposals for changes if they win.

The Liberals are still expected to have a clear majority of about fifty.—Reuter.

NOTHING SAFE IN GERMANY!

LONDON, March 25.

Germany's latest black-out crime is the theft of a municipal steam-roller.

Field Marshall Goering's newspaper in reporting the crime says: "Nothing is safe in Germany now-a-days."—Reuter.

ADOLF HITLER IS HIS NAME

Being Jew, He Holds Nazi Chief To Shame

LONDON, March 25.

A seventy-year-old Jew in Poland is causing embarrassment to the German authorities.

Although he is a Latvian citizen, he is not being permitted to return to his country, as the authorities fear that his name might cause jokes abroad. His name is Adolf Hitler.—Reuter.

R. A. F. CASUALTIES

LONDON, March 25.

The Air Ministry's latest list of casualties includes the names of eight R. A. F. officers and men killed in action; eight wounded or injured in action; twenty-eight killed on active service; eleven wounded or injured on active service and eight died on active service.

Air Ministry casualty list includes killed on active service pilot officer K. F. Fisk born in Simla.—Reuter.

TWO PEACETIME AVIATORS

Two officers whose names appear in the list, had made a name in peacetime aviation.

Flying Officer S. D. Slocum, who was killed in action, had been for some years with the British Airways and had flown more than a million miles.

Flight Lieut. H. E. Johnson, who is wounded in action was one of the pilots in the R. A. F. formation of flying boats, which in December, 1937, flew from Plymouth to Australia.—Reuter.

POINTERS TO BIG STRUGGLE AHEAD

Govt. Offensive Against Congress

LAUNCHING OF C. D. IS THE ONLY ANSWER TO REPRESSION; BUT NATION MUST FORGE SANCTIONS BY FULFILLING MAHATMA'S TERMS

ALLAHABAD, March 25.

THE ASSERTION THAT THE RECENT ACTS OF GOVERNMENT FAR FROM SATISFYING THE LEGITIMATE DEMANDS OF THE PEOPLE GO TO PROVE THAT THE GOVERNMENT IS OUT TO CONSOLIDATE ITS HOLD IN INDIA, AND THAT THEREFORE THE ONLY ANSWER WHICH THE NATION CAN GIVE TO THIS "OFFENSIVE" ON THE PART OF GOVERNMENT IS THE STARTING OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE, IS MADE IN A CIRCULAR ISSUED BY MR. J. B. KRIPALANI, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CONGRESS, TO ALL THE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEES.

Fulfil Mahatma's Terms

Mr. Kripalani says that the resolution passed at Ramgarh must be read with what Mahatma Gandhi has since written in the columns of the "Harijan" and his two speeches at Ramgarh.

Reminding the Provincial Committees that the conditions laid down by Mahatma Gandhi must be fulfilled by Congressmen to facilitate his giving the word of command for the commencement of the struggle for freedom, the circular adds that the renewed efforts must be put forth to carry on the constructive programme, that Congressmen must close their ranks and that the Congress organisation must be made powerful and efficient.

Struggle Imminent

The circular continues: "We may not forget that the struggle is inherent in the situation. Nay it had already commenced. It started with the sending of Indian soldiers abroad without the consent of the Central Legislature. The offensive was continued by the amendments to the Government of India Act and the refusal of the British Government to state clearly its war and peace aims. By the arrest of Congressmen and Communists the Government had added one more item to its offensive. The Congress stands for Civil Liberty, for the liberty of the Press and the Platform and for conscience. It cannot, therefore, view with indifference the recent arrest specially when these are made under the war ordinances and when, as in the case of Communists, citizens are interned for indefinite periods without a trial.

Reversal Of Policy

There has also been a reversal of policy in the Congress-controlled Provinces. All these acts go to prove that the Government far from satisfying the legitimate demands of the people is out to consolidate its position and perpetuate its hold on India. The only answer that the nation can give to this offensive is the starting of Civil Disobedience. This can be done when the nation has made itself ready for the fight in terms of the requirements laid down by Mahatma Gandhi, without whose leadership there can be, in the present circumstances, no non-violent fight."

The circular requires the Provincial Committees to send to the A. I. C. C. fortnightly reports of the work done.—A.P.

Reuter's Correspondent Ordered To Quit

RUMANIAN GOVT. TAKES OBJECTION TO ULTIMATUM STORY

BUCHAREST, March 25.

Mr. Lovell, Reuter's correspondent at Bucharest, has been expelled from Rumania. The expulsion is reported to have been ordered, following the despatch by him of the news in which he reported that Germany had made certain trade demands on Rumania amounting almost to an ultimatum. This report was subsequently officially contradicted and Mr. Lovell was summoned to the Ministry of Propaganda and placed under arrest. Mr. Lovell stated that he had obtained the information from official German sources, which used the word ultimatum, and that he naturally believed that the information was true.

Investigation into the subject of his expulsion is going on in London.—Reuter.

Savage Worker

WELLINGTON, March 25.

A bulletin issued at 9 p.m. states that Mr. Savage is weaker.

A Labour Party conference today passed a resolution expressing sympathy and high appreciation of Mr. Savage's work as leader of the party and first Labour Prime Minister of New Zealand.—Reuter.

FOREIGN 'PLANES OVER NETHERLANDS

THE HAGUE, March 25.

Several foreign aeroplanes were sighted above the northern part of Netherlands yesterday evening and during the night, it is announced.

Owing to darkness the nationality of the machines could not be determined. They were stated to be moving in a westerly as well as in an easterly direction and were fired upon from different places.—Reuter.

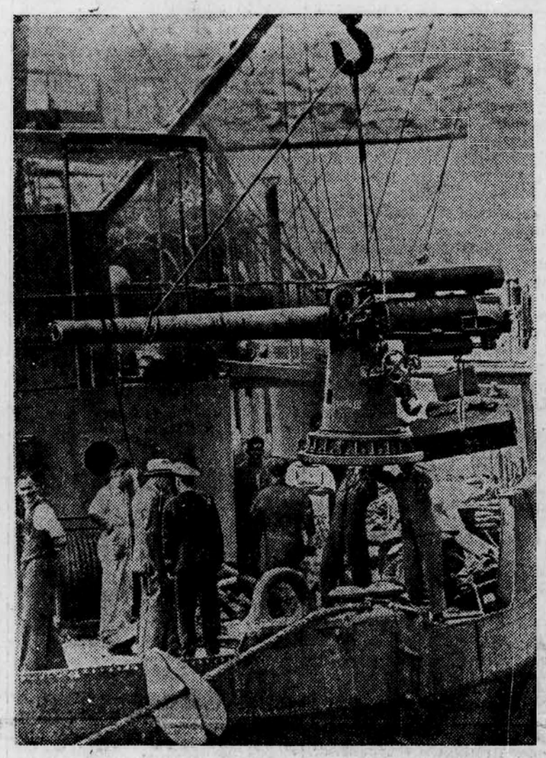
FRENCH TAKE PRISONERS

German Patrol Surprised: Calm Easter Day On Western Front

PARIS, March 25.

Prisoners were captured east of Moselle, when the French surprised a German patrol.

German patrols were repulsed west of Saar and apart from these Easter Day was another calm day on the Western Front.—Reuter.



On many occasions when attacked by U-boats British merchant vessels were unable to fight back. Now they are armed. Here we see a defence gun being hoisted on to a liner.

May Come Sooner Than Expected

Plans For Converting Congress Into War Machine

(From A Special Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, March 25.

As a sequel to the Congress decision at Ramgarh, details of a plan in the direction of strengthening the Congress organisation so as to keep it fully prepared for any eventuality, are being worked out.

Though the plan will not be divulged prior to the next Session of the Congress Working Committee where it is expected to be discussed in detail, instructions, it is understood, are being shortly conveyed to all the Congress Committees in the Provinces to undertake an intensive drive during the National Week, in the matter of organising the masses.

NO ALTERNATIVE?

The trend of opinion in political circles after the Ramgarh Session seems to be that the British Government is not likely to take a realistic view of the situation in India. The Congress will have, therefore, no alternative but to give a call to the country. Opinion seems to be gaining ground that the call may have to be given much sooner than expected by those who take literally the words of Mahatma Gandhi that the country is unprepared. It is explained that the aim of Gandhiji in repeating these words is to stir the nation to activity, so that the organisation of the masses may be perfect before the call is given.

GERMANY'S CHOICE

Nazis At Beck Of Kremlin

Molotov Not Going To Berlin But Ribbentrop May Go To Moscow Again

STOCKHOLM, March 25.

Commenting on the announcement that M. Molotov is not going to Berlin, the Moscow correspondent of "Aftanbladet" states: "Germany cannot count on the Soviet as an absolutely reliable ally who will support Germany throughout the war.

Loss Of Prestige

It was considered that it would be a loss of prestige for Germany if Herr Von Ribbentrop made a third journey to Moscow. Therefore Germans did everything in their power to persuade M. Molotov to visit Germany or Poland instead, but the Soviets refused.

At Beck Of Kremlin

"The correspondent adds it is considered in Kremlin that Germany needs Russia but Russia does not need Germany. Therefore it is thought more suitable that Herr Von Ribbentrop should again visit Moscow.—Reuter.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN GREECE

Special Significance Of Celebrations

ANTHENS, March 25.

The "National Independence Day" celebrated throughout Greece to-day was stressed by newspapers as having a special significance on the present occasion.

The newspapers emphasised that Greece was strong to assure her national independence and territorial integrity and desired to live at peace within the ambit of the Balkan Entente.

The peace desired was nevertheless, as General Metaxas had repeatedly said, one which was honourable and worthy of the country's traditions. The King accompanied by the Crown Prince and General Metaxas held a military review at Athens.—Reuter.

SWEDEN HAD WARNED FINLAND

Premier Hanson On Nordic States' Objective In Alliance

STOCKHOLM, March 25.

Sweden's readiness to "collaborate in the examination of the project for a Northern Alliance," was reaffirmed by M. Hanson the Prime Minister in a broadcast tonight.

He added that at the same time it was necessary to draw attention to the danger of giving birth to popular ideas, which did not correspond with the real situation.

M. Hanson after revealing that Sweden had told Finland as long ago as mid-October that she could not count on direct Swedish military intervention in the event of war, he declared it was necessary to make an end, once and for all, of speculations suggesting that the resources of the north might be mobilised for other ends than defence against attacks on the north's peace and independence.

Only the slogan "peace at home and for the country" could rally the Nordic peoples and in accordance with it they would deliberate on how to organise their efforts for common protection. Sweden could co-operate in the common, Nordic task with a full right to make her opinion heard. Sweden's policy of keeping out of the war had the support of the whole of the Swedish people and moreover it should be recalled that the Nordic states had never engaged in any mutual military obligation.—Reuter.

COUNT TILEKI MEETS CIANO

ROME, March 25.

Count Tileki was received this morning by Count Ciano with whom, it was announced, he had a long and cordial conversation.

Sgr. Mussolini will receive Count Tileki to-morrow at Palazzo Venezia.

Count Tileki had a long talk with Count Ciano.

No official statement is available about the subject of the talk.

Count Tileki will see Sgr. Mussolini to-morrow.—Reuter.

FR. ON USE OF BR. NAVY IN SCANDINAVIAN WATERS

LONDON, March 25.

The importance of British naval activity off Scandinavian coasts is emphasised in French naval circles, where it is described as a system of operation designed to cut Germany's route for importation of Swedish iron ore.—Reuter.

WOMEN WORKERS TO HUNGER-STRIKE TO MARK PROTEST

The Managing Council of the Girni Kamgar (Red) Union met on Monday night and decided to intensify the strike, as a reply to the 'offensive' against Labour leaders. The new 'putsch' will be in the form of vigorous picketing by women at mill gates, particularly at Naigaum.

About 2,000 women workers have voluntarily decided to go on a day's fast to-day (Tuesday) as a protest against alleged police excesses and to dissuade 'black legs' from breaking workers' solidarity. This decision has been taken, independent of the Girni Kamgar Union.

FR. AMBASSADOR IN ROME LEAVES FOR PARIS

PARIS, March 25.

The French Premier to-day received the Italian Ambassador in Paris.

The French Ambassador in Rome is reported to have left for Paris this morning.—Reuter.

ANTI-COMPROMISE LEADERS' PLANS

PATNA, March 25.

A council comprising of certain prominent Leftist leaders, it is understood, will be formed after the All-India Kisan Conference at Palasa in order to give effect to the main resolution of the recent Ramgarh Anti-Compromise Conference.

This council, it is further understood, will outline a programme in pursuance of that resolution for the guidance of the Anti-Compromise leaders and workers all over the country, taking into consideration various local conditions.—A. P.

FORWARD 'BLOC' IN DELHI

To Be Dissolved In Favour Of Council Of Action

NEW DELHI, March 25.

It appears that under instructions from the central organisation of the Forward 'Bloc', the Delhi Provincial Forward 'Bloc' will be dissolved and a council of action formed.—United Press.

DELHI CONGRESS TO CONSIDER SITUATION

NEW DELHI, March 25.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee will be held on March 29 to consider the situation arising out of the resolutions adopted at the Anti-Compromise Conference at Ramgarh.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

ON WESTERN FRONT

PARIS, March 25.

A Communique reports local artillery action at various points of the front. There was infantry fire along the Rhine. There was also activity of both aviations.—Reuter.

UNKNOWN 'PLANE OVER BRUSSELS

BRUSSELS, March 25.

Anti-aircraft batteries opened fire at an aeroplane of unknown nationality flying at a great height about seven and half miles south of the city.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

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ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

40. MATRIMONIAL.

Introductions for Matrimony, Penfriendship, Trade, Journalism, Stamps, other hobbies, arranged. India, Abroad. Members; 2339 Ladies, 5966 Gents, Globe Introduction League, Nizamshahi Road, Hyderabad, Deccan. 12918

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted: District Managers at Rs. 30/- P.M. plus commission. Rare Chance for ambitious youngmen. Sharda Provident Insurance Co., Ltd., Maclagan Road, Lahore. (12929)

Wanted Lady graduates and Matrics (preferably trained) for appointment as teachers in the Adarsh Kanya Vidyalaya, Narsinghpur (C.P.). The applications should reach not later than 30-4-40. Apply to the Hony. Secretary, stating qualifications, age, previous experience and minimum salary expected. Good knowledge of Hindi essential. (2213)

Wanted a chemist and an engineer or a chemist and an engineer combined who can make researches in the manufacture of cement. Only those should apply who have experience and working knowledge of cement factories for at least five years. Apply stating salary and terms Daurala Sugar Works, Daurala, (Meerut). (12921)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

L. S. G. D. Diploma Training Classes for Officers of Local Self-Government Service conducted under the joint auspices of the Government of Bombay commence from 1st May 1940 at Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad. Fees Rs. 75. Apply for Prospectus (free) to the Director, Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (2152)

The Crawford University, Lucknow, awards B.A., B.Com., M.A., M.Com. etc., by post. Particulars against 4 as. stamps. (12955)

302. MACHINERY FOR SALE.

One Asea Static Condenser 29 KVA, 3, Phase, 400V. Refer No. 12934, "Bombay Chronicle."

303. MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted—One 7 Bowl Open Frame Pressure Calender of 60" effective width. Correspond with the National Cotton Mills, Ltd., Chittagong. (12912)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

ELECTRICAL ARTIFICERS.

VACANCIES exist in the Royal Indian Navy for Electrical Artificers. Applications are invited from candidates who possess the following qualifications:—

AGE—20-24 years.

EDUCATIONAL—At least pre-Matriculation. Must be able to read and write English and speak Urdu.

PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE—(a) Must have served an apprenticeship of at least 4 years' duration in Electrical Engineering firm of repute and attended instructional classes in Electrical Engineering subjects.

OR

(b) Must be in possession of a Degree or Diploma in Electrical Engineering of a University or recognised Technical College.

PAY—Rs. 50-130 per mensem with free food, clothing and accommodation.

Selected candidates will undergo a two years' course of training, during which time their pay will be Rs. 50 per mensem.

Apply in writing, stating age, educational and technical qualifications and practical experience to:—

THE OFFICER-IN-CHARGE.
Mechanical Training Establishment,
R.I.N. Depot, Bombay.
Closing date: 12th April, 1940.
(2209)

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for two posts of Instructors Machinists for the Mechanical Training Establishment of the Royal Indian Navy.

Candidates must have served an apprenticeship of at least 4 years in the machine departments of an Engineering firm of repute. They must be able to manipulate and give instruction on all types of lathes, milling, shaping and drilling machines and tool grinders, etc.

It is essential that candidates should be able to speak, read and write English, and read blue print drawings.

Applications from candidates who have no educational attainments will not be considered.

Pay Rs. 120-5-150 per mensem.

Apply in writing, stating age, experience, educational and technical qualifications, with copies of references etc. to:—

THE OFFICER-IN-CHARGE,
Mechanical Training Establishment.
R.I.N. Depot,
Bombay.
Closing date: 12th April 1940.
(2210).

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, CALCUTTA.

Suit No. 14427 of 1939.

1. SAMPATMAL BOTHRA of 16, Cross Street, Calcutta .. Plaintiff.

vs.

1. MAHALCHAND BAID—at present carrying on business under style of Universal Jewellers at Vallabh Terrace, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay No. 4 .... Defendant.

Amount of claim—Rs. 1,080 due on 2 Hundis each for Rs. 500 drawn by the defendant at Calcutta on 27th May '37, in favour of the plaintiff and payable by him to the plaintiff at Calcutta, including interest at 6 per cent per annum.

Last date for entering appearance—8th April, 1940.

By order etc.,
J. R. SEN GUPTA.
Senior Superintendent.
Small Cause Court,
Calcutta,
The 21st March, 1940.
(2214)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN COTTON EXCHANGE LIMITED.

ADJOURNED EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED to the members of this Exchange that as the Extra-Ordinary General Meeting of the above Exchange fixed for Monday, the 25th March, 1940, had to be adjourned for want of quorum, the same will be held on Monday next the 1st April, 1940, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Exchange. In case there is no quorum in this meeting the business will be transacted under Art: 76 of the Articles of Association in the presence of the members present.

(Sd) ISHWARLAL P. PATNI.
President & Managing-Director.
Bombay 25th March, 1940.
2nd Phophalwadi, No: 31,
Bhuleshwar.

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS.

THE CONTROLLER of Stores, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for re-conditioning of scrap white metal No. 6, available at the Mechanical Stores Depot, Parel. Tender form obtainable from the Controller of Stores' Office at Rs. 2/- per copy which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheques, postal orders or postage stamps will not be accepted. Samples of the scrap to be reconditioned not exceeding 5 lbs. each, can be purchased for test purposes from the Dist. Controller of Stores, Mechanical Stores Depot, Parel, at the rate of Rs. 20/- per cwt. Closing date 10-4-1940 at 3 P.M. (S.T.).
(2160)

Auction Sales

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (TUESDAY) at 11-30 a.m. to 4 p.m. (S.T.) at 57, Medows Street, Opp. Tarachand Purshram, Jewellers, Fort, of complete Household furniture, Godrej and Others Safes, Godrej steel cabinet, Rajvanshi Zula, Remington portable typewriter, Chesterfield Sets, H. M. V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Cottage Piano, Wardrobes, Harmoniums, Remington typewriter. Dining table and Chairs, Show case, etc.

BANKER & CO.

BENNETT & CO

By order of The Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction TO-DAY (TUESDAY) the 26th March, 1940, at 8-30 A.M. (B.T.) at Crawford Market Office, the Right to collect and remove blood from Bandra Slaughter Houses for 3 years commencing from 1st April, 1940.

BENNETT & CO.

ASHAMED!

Should a man allow the FALSE idea of SHAME to blur his VISION —and thus RUIN his LIFE?

See the reply in

BHAVNANI PRODUCTION
NOW POPULAR PICTURE

NAKED TRUTH

KRISHNA

Talkies—Dubash Theatre.
3 Shows to-day: 4-15, 7 & 9-45

THE FIRST CHOICE of BOMBAY!

NEW THEATRES' Daring Drama of A Woman's Life!

ZINDAGI

Starring
SAIGAL, JAMUNA
P. SANYAL
Photography: Direction
BARUA

MINERVA

Daily 4-45, 7-15, & 9-45 p.m.

HURRY! BOOK NOW
LAST THREE DAYS!
of
THE MIGHTY

CHANG

at the

EXCELSIOR

The season definitely concludes this Thursday
ONE BIG SHOW
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.

The talk of the town.
"A TRIP TO HADES"
plus
THE INDIAN ROPE TRICK
500 seats at 1|2
300 seats at 2|4
200 seats at 3|6
also 4/8 5/12 & 7.

CHILDREN HALF RATES.
TO ALL SHOWS

Soldiers and Sailors
IN UNIFORM half Rates
to all Classes Except
Gallery 1/2.

ENTERING INTO SECOND WEEK

with the HEARTY RESPONSE of the PUBLIC

HOLI

RANJIT'S Delightfully Light Social Hit.

Director
A. R. KARDAR.

STARRING:
MOTILAL,
KHURSHED,
ISHVARLAL,
SITARA, DATEY

Crossword
2nd Week

TIME 4, 6-30 9-30

SUNDAY SPECIAL
MATINEE 1-30.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY AT 1 p.m.
ZANANA SHOW
of
HINDUSTAN'S
INSPIRING SOCIAL

APNI NAGARIA
or MUD

Starring
SHOBHANA SAMARTH
Nazir, Jayant
& K. N. Singh

at

PATHE

Other Shows at
3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

9TH WEEK

CAPITOL At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

★ Barbara STANWYCK
★ Joel McCREA in
"UNION PACIFIC"
FLAMING ROMANCE!

Execution Of Decrees On Eight Barkhaladars Postponed

(From Our Correspondent)

JUNAGADH, March 22.

Due to insufficiency of the rainfall the prospects of agricultural produce of the last year being extremely poor, it is ordered that the execution of the Civil Court Decrees against Kajiani Amanboo Miyanbhai, Kazi Monjdin Miyanbhai, Kazi Monjdin Nizamuddin, Kazi Amiruddin Nizamuddin, Kazi Kamaldin Nizamuddin, Kazi Hoosain Ahmad, Kazi Nuruddin Tajddin, and Kazi Mohmad Tajddin, Barkhaladars of Kazi Thepda, under Kutiyana Mahal are ordered by the Dewan to be postponed upto the close of the year and the term of the execution of Civil Court Decrees affected by this order is also ordered to be extended to an equal extent.

New Dispensaries In Rural Areas

With a view to provide greater facilities in Rural areas in the Junagadh State, it has been decided by the Dewan to start six Ayurvedic and six Unani Dispensaries in the Villages.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

COMING!

The Sensation of Sensations on the Indian Screen!

Next Week

Laxmi

HINDI JEWEL No. 11

(OF COURSE, it's 'ROYAL')

Will Be On View at the

MAJESTIC

★

Watch for the World-Premiere of the Epoch-making Picture of 1940.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

A New Star Gives New Thrills!

SADHONA BOSE

BEATS THE OLD BRIGADE HOLLOW!

SAGAR'S

KUM-KUM

THE DANCER

Breaks Box-office Records in Bombay and makes film fans Mad!

Featuring:
DHIRAJ, PADMADEVI,
BENITA,
MD. ISHAQ,
PRITKUMAR,
& ADVANI

3rd WEEK at

IMPERIAL

Daily 4, 6-30 & 9-30.

REGAL At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

DESTRY RIDES AGAIN

with Marlene DIETRICH

Tip To Britain

Settle With India While Gandhiji's Leadership Is Available

FLEXIBILITY IN FACE OF CHANGING SITUATIONS IS MAHATMA'S WATCH-WORD, SAYS RADHAKRISHNAN

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

Sir S. Radhakrishnan addressing the Delhi Rotary Club on "The Meaning of Freedom" referred to the "pragmatic empiricism" of the British and observed that the British constitution had grown and was not planned. The British had dealt with Egypt, Iraq, South Africa, Canada, etc., in different ways and might now deal with India in a characteristic way. "But," he urged, "the question requires to be settled while Gandhiji's leadership is available."

Sir Radhakrishnan began by commenting on the difficulty of defining freedom and argued that personal freedom was the end and justification of all social organisation.

WAR AND PEACE

"The totalitarian systems today invade the citadel of human soul and achieve their ends by de-personalisation. The present war is fought for defending the free life of the human spirit. Britain may not be so democratic as she professes to be but her allegiance is to the ideals of free life and ordered liberty. If the war is limited to the objective of defeating the enemy, it will have failed of its purpose. Twenty years ago millions died in the hope that a lasting peace would be the outcome. If the hopes of the present generation are not to be betrayed, our vision must not be blinded by hatred and our judgment should not be clouded by the strain of war. If we are to prevent a recurrence of war, we must establish social justice within States and provide for the security of all nations. The underprivileged in nations and subject nations in the world of nations are the causes of wars. If democracy means that no man should be a slave and no man should be a master, there cannot be any dominant and subject nations.

"Whatever may be the results of the present war, there will be a demand for a new social order, for equality among individuals and nations, not at some undated future, not brought about by the slow and uncertain processes of drift and gradual evolution but an equality deliberately aimed at and planned even now. We must identify ourselves with the new social order that is struggling to be born. The Federal Union is the political structure for the growing world consciousness. Before we can have federation, patent injustices in the 'status quo' require to be adjusted either by arrangement or pressure on powers who have accumulated colonial possessions.

"The present deadlock between Britain and India is widely regretted. A self-sufficient India capable of defending her frontiers would have of the greatest assistance to the Allies. The people of this country are definitely hostile to Nazi aggression and tyranny. Many of her spokesmen unequivocally expressed their views on the outbreak of the war. Gradually, however, enthusiasm cooled down and Britain's intentions with regard to India were suspected. When the Viceroy made the important speech at the Orient Club in Bombay declaring that it was the object of Great Britain to grant India the status of a Dominion according to the Statute of Westminster, that it was their intention to abridge the interval between the present position and the future order, that Indian opinion would be consulted with regard to the future constitution and in the meantime the Executive Council would be enlarged so as to include important political leaders, Gandhi saw in it the germs of a settlement honourable to both sides. Some of his followers felt that it was a triumph of hope over experience.

"To-day on the question of the Constituent Assembly a fundamental cleavage is manifest. It is not so much a question of the goal of India, whether she is to be a Dominion or an independent nation. For the Statute of Westminster gives the right to secede, and India, if she so chooses, may exercise the right. Gandhi admits that a Constituent Assembly may vote for independence or Dominion Status or something less than that. On the question of the goal, there does not seem to be any fundamental disagreement. It has now narrowed itself to the way in which the future constitution for India is to be framed. Is it to be imposed on India by Britain or is it to be devised by the representatives of India? The Congress argues that if the British are earnest about the objective of Dominion Status for India, which will make her free and autonomous, then they believe that Indians are capable of assuming responsibility for the Indian administration. If they are fit to run their own affairs, can't they be trusted to frame the future Indian constitution. I hope earnestly that matters of prestige will not stand in the way of a friendly and honourable settlement. We need not assume that we will be giving a blank cheque to the Constituent Assembly

DEFENCE AND STATES' PROBLEMS

The leaders of India will not be so foolish as to overlook the interests of defence, the rightful claims of the Princes or the British commercial community. The way in which a representative assembly is convened and the work to be assigned to it may be settled by negotiation. Subject to agreement between Britain and India on the issues of defence, Princes and British commerce, the representative assembly may be called upon to draw up a future constitution for India with adequate safeguards for the minorities and it may be ratified by the British Parliament. The British are not pedants. They are famous for their pragmatic empiricism. Their constitution has grown and was not planned. They have dealt with Egypt, Iraq, South Africa, Canada, etc., in different ways and may now deal with India in a characteristic way. But the question requires to be settled while Gandhiji's leadership is available. He is essentially a man of peace and compromise. Flexibility in face of changing situations is his watchword. He is sure of his goal and his method but is conscious that his own actions must adapt themselves to the partly unknown movements of a moving world.

Revolutions arise only if there is persistent tension between the just demands of a people and stubborn resistance to them. I do hope that there will be no failure of statesmanship, that wisdom and judgment will prevail and the country will not be thrown into confusion at such a critical hour in the world's history."—A.P.

Provident Fund For Harijan Workers

(From Our Correspondent)

KURLA, Mar. 22.

Kurla city fathers have taken up the uplift of Harijan workers seriously and they have done substantially to improve their moral and material welfare as under.

(1) Their scale of pay is revised and increase of Rs. 1 1|2 to Rs. 2 has been given to each man.

(2) They have been made permanent and none civil leave rules are made applicable to them.

(3) They are given the benefit of Provident fund.

(4) Arrangement has been made to provide all men with quarters and the Municipality is spending Rs. 14.000 this year for this work.

(5) Land is given to them on lease for Temple.

(6) They are supplied with uniform and blanket.

(7) An adult class is now being opened for them by the Municipality at their own expense.

(8) Workmen compensation act is made applicable to them.

(9) Fencing in and between their quarters and the Trunk road is being erected.

(10) War allowance at the rate of Rs. 2 per month is sanctioned for employees drawing upto Rs. 60.

(11) Water pipes are being provided to their quarters.

(12) Privies and bath rooms are also being provided near their quarters.

(13) Mahanand Free School has been given a grant of Rs. 180 for year 1939-40 and the same amount for the year 1940-41 is also sanctioned.

The city fathers were no doubt keen to improve the lot of Harijan workers but as there was no organised demand from them, things were moving slowly but when the matter was represented by their Kamdar Sangh they have lost no time to do all what they do under their present financial position. Mr. Dave, the President of the Municipality is taking personal interest into the matter.

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ON THE AIR

TUESDAY, MARCH 26.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Keep fit! 8-10 Hirabai Barodekar. 8-15 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-25 S. G. Newrekar. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 A topical talk. 9-15 Khurshid Bano. 9-35 Subleties. 9-45 Mohiyuddin.

12-30 p.m. Gun Gun. 12-45 Duets from Discs. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Instrumental melodies. 1-10 Mutual understanding. 1-25 What shall I cook to-day? 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 You asked for it. 5-15 Selected by Sushila. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Selected by Asgar M. Potia. 5-50 Selected by Nandramdas Dwarakadas Banker. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 T. G. Kulkarni. 6-20 Allahrakhibai. 6-35 Barwa on the violin. 6-40 Swami Vallabhdas. 7 Humour in Marathi literature. 7-15 Mohiyuddin. 7-30 Indirabai Wadker. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 To-morrow. 8-30 War and our industries. 6. 8-45 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 8-55 Talk of the town. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Introduction. 9-50 Chamber music. 10-30 News in English.

Bombay II—Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8 to 8-15 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-15 Chitrapat Sangit. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Swami Vallabhadas. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Y. I. Music party. 1 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 A variety. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Qawwalies. 6-10 Indirabai Wadker. 6-35 Gorasi. 6-45 Allahrakhibai. 7 to 7-30 As in Bombay 1. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 The Air Quartet. 7-55 S. G. Nevrekar. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Indirabai Wadker. 9-30 Jalatarang Solo. 9-40 Navaras. 10 Khurshid Bano. 10-30 News in English.

Dacca—Programme

257.1 metres (1,167 kc/s)

5 p.m. Strokes on water cups. 5-10 Kalipada Ghosh. 5-20 Hrishikesh Mukerjee. 5-30 Suruchi Mazumder. 5-50 Suruchi Mazumder. 6 News in English. 6-5 Gramer Pathe. 7 Jiten Sen. 7-15 Jhaver Rate. 8-15 Suren Das. 8-30 Radharani. 9-5 Radharani. 9-45 A thing of beauty is a joy for ever. 10 Suren Das. 10-15 Shesh!

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. For the children. 5-50 Bina Chowdhuri. 6-5 Bina Chowdhuri 6-10 Mosharaf Husain Khan. 6-30 Males only. 7-30 Sudhir Bannerjee I. 7-45 Kankavati. 8 Just a surprise. 8-15 Sing, learn and sing again. 8-40 Announcements in Bengali. 9 Information please! 9-45 Sachin Das Matilal.

Calcutta II—Programme

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5 to 10-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

5-30 p.m. Sajjad Haider. 5-40 Kumari Shanta Bhake. 5-50 V. J. Joshi. 6-10 Rajeshwarbai. 6-30 Hamara Panchayetghar. 7 Ek Tha Raja. 7-30 Latest Urdu books. 7-45 Sangeet Sabha. 8-20 Recitation from world poetry. 8-30 Oral Hygiene. 8-45 Amad-i-Mehboob. 8-50 Topic of the day. 9-45 Recorded music. 9-50 Late Night Ragas. 10-5 V. J. Joshi. 10-18 Rajeshwarbai.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. N. Ramanatha Iyer. 4-30 European music. 5 Instrumental music. 5-20 K. A. Radhakrishna. 6-5 Shrimati R. Rukmini. 6-30 Demon Land. 7 Maha Bharata Kummi. 7-15 Interlude. 7-50 Shrimati K. S. Jayalakshmi. 8-30 K. A. Radhakrishna Pillai. 9 Patrols Active.

Madras II—Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

4 to 6-5 p.m. As in Madras 1. 6-5 For rural areas. 6-30 to 9-30 As in Madras 1. 9-50 Shrimati K. S. Jayalakshmi. 10 V. Sethuramiah.

Trichy Programme

396 metres (758 kc/s)

5 p.m. Instrumental overture. 5-20 Tirukodikaval R. Krishnamurti Iyer. 6-5 For the villages. 6-30 Shrimati Kamu Ammal. 7 Cards on the table. 7-15 Learn to sing. 7-30 Announcements. 7-50 Palghat Rama Bhagavatar. 8-30 A day in Yama's Kingdom. 8-50 Shrimati Kamu Ammal. 9-45 Palghat Rama Bhagavatar.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Gobind Ke Gun. 5-30 Ramchandra Kushaba Gulaoni. 5-50 A short dance programmes. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 Hanuman Prasad. 6-30 I was a student in Germany 6. 6-45 Sone Shahani. 7 For villagers only. 8 Zohra Jan. 8-15 Current events. 8-30 Des Des Ki Boli. 8-55 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 10 Two skits in Hindustani. 10-35 Persian music. 10-55 Persian music. 11-3 Persian music.

Delhi II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 7 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7 Thumrian. 7-20 Geet. 7-40 Ramchandra Kushaba Gulaoni. 8 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

5-50 to 7 p.m. As in Delhi 2. 8-25 Indian music. 9 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9-40	20-10
Madras Mail	6-00	22-10
Peshawar Lucknow (Express)	6-15	22-30
Calcutta Mail (Express)	9-10	17-40
Madras Express	10-15	14-25
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-20
Nagpur Express	15-00	20-55
Poona Fast Passenger	15-50	11-50
Poona Express	19-32	8-05
Allahabad Express	21-00	6-15

B. B. and C. I. Railway.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Kathiawar Mail	6-45	21-30
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Frontier Mail	8-15	21-15
	(Mon)	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee Surat	10-58	18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-50
Kathiawar Express	18-45	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20-37	9-25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday this train will run on Tuesday.

Arrivals at Ballard Pier
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only)

FAITHFULLY YOURS,—

Coty Air Spun Powder is gossamer light—gives a perfect result in a subtle manner. Made in many lovely flattering shades, Coty Air Spun stays on longer than any other powder, prevents enlarged pores and blackheads. Ask to see the wide range of lovely Air Spun shades at your favourite shop.

Coty Lipsticks give an alluring glamour that is irresistible. They give fascination, they make your lips completely desirable, and their fashionable shades answer every taste.

Coty Complexion Rouge adds that gracious touch of colour which brightens the eyes and gives life to the face. Also made in many natural becoming shades.

Coty

Increase your glamorous allure. Smart society everywhere acknowledges the exotic charm of Coty make-up.

Price Lists and Make-up Chart on application:

Sole Agents for Coty (England) Ltd.
M. G. Shahani & Co., Karachi.

C.30

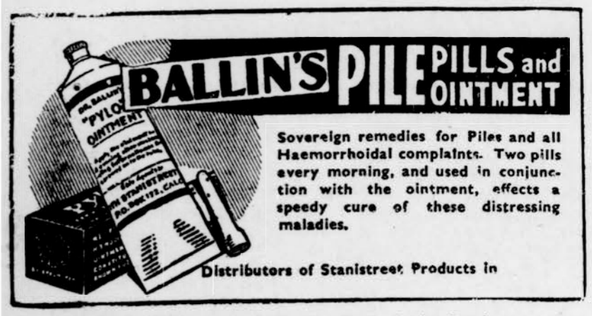
HOMI MODY WARNS AGAINST INDISCRIMINATE EXPANSION OF PRODUCTION.

CAWNPORE, March 24.

Sir Homi Mody performed the opening ceremony of the U. P. Stock Exchange at Cawnpore on March 22.

Sir Homi dwelt on the value of Stock Exchange both from the point of view of the investing public and of commercial and industrial development of a province.

He sounded a note of warning against indiscriminate expansion of production which, he said, might take place as a result of the active conditions in the commodity and other markets owing to the war.—A. P.



Sovereign remedies for Piles and all Haemorrhoidal complaints. Two pills every morning, and used in conjunction with the ointment, effects a speedy cure of these distressing maladies.

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Distributors of Stanistreet Products in Bombay:
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JUTE FOR CEMENT-BAGS

British Supply Ministry's Move

According to the March issue of the Bulletin of the Indian Central Jute Committee the imports of raw jute into Calcutta and mill area during the last eight months were 9,06,000 of bales higher than the imports during the corresponding period of the previous year, but the exports were smaller by 6,73,000 of bales.

Exports of jute manufactures in January 1940 show definite improvement over the previous year but the export of raw jute still shows no signs of improvement. Jute prices rose rapidly just after the outbreak of war, the average monthly prices of jute goods and raw jute rising to a maximum in November and December respectively. The price of manufactured jute rose far more rapidly than that of raw jute. The average prices during the first five months of the war exceeded the average 1914 prices by five per cent for raw jute and 47 per cent for manufactured jute.

American manufacturers of jute twine who consume by far the largest portion of jute imported into America are keeping off the market on account of the wide disparity between the price of jute and the prices of competitive fibres like Java sisal and cotton. If this position continues there will be a definite change over on quite a large scale to Java sisal and cotton for the manufacture of twine.

The U. S. A. Department of Agriculture have been subsidising the manufacture of cotton bagging from last year for the purpose of covering raw cotton bales for which jute baggings were generally used.

The British Ministry of Supply is actively investigating substitutes, particularly jute for paper cement bags. The freight shortage from Calcutta somewhat deters the use of jute, which the Ministry would prefer to have for export articles, but as the latter's prospects are not bright, there is possibility of facilitating jute shipments from India expressly for cement. The final decision depends on the ability of Canadian paper suppliers to replace the former Scandinavian, but it seems that jute will at least partly be called on to fill the gap.

The British Ministry of Supply in consultation with bodies interested in the flax industry have made arrangements for the extension of flax production in England and Scotland in 1940. The object is to secure the cultivation of a substantial increased acreage under flax and the processing into flax fibre the flax straw obtained from this acreage.

NEW INDUSTRY FOR INDIA

Fire-Proof Boards From Bagasse

To render them fire retardant, moisture proof and immune from termite attacks, experiments financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research are being made for the manufacture of insulation and pressed boards from bagasse at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

After a series of trials with a number of compounds a few re-agents were selected and samples of the treated boards have been kept in the graveyard of the Forest Research Institute for nearly six months with satisfactory results. Boards are now being prepared with all the re-agents incorporated in them for final tests on their acoustic, thermal and structural properties.

If the desired results are obtained an estimate of the approximate cost of production of insulation and pressed boards will be drawn up.

WAR RISK COMPENSATION

His Majesty's Government have adopted a scheme of compensation for lascars serving on ships registered in the United Kingdom in respect of death or disablement directly attributable to war injuries.

This scheme has been extended also to lascars serving on ships registered in India under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894. An additional clause is now being inserted in the Articles of Agreement of lascars serving on all such ships which embodies the main features of the scheme and the rates of compensation admissible.

Briefly, the rates of compensation are based on the customary rates of pay of lascars in force before September 1, 1939. Provision is made for the payment, varying according to the rates of pay, of disablement allowances to lascars who sustain war injuries and, in the event of death, of pensions to their widows and allowances to their children and other dependants.

For example, a lascar who was in receipt of a pay of under Rs. 30 is eligible for a disablement allowance of Rs. 3,000, while one on a pay of Rs. 40 and over of Rs. 5,000. Similarly, the scales of monthly pensions for widows range between Rs. 8 for those whose husbands were drawing a pay of under Rs. 30, and Rs. 15 for those the pay of whose husbands was Rs. 60 or over a month.

His Majesty's Government have also introduced a scheme of compensation for officers and non-lascar crews of ships on the United Kingdom register. The rates of compensation admissible depend, broadly speaking, on the position occupied by the mariner at the date of the war injury which was the cause of death and of the type and size of the ship in which he was employed.

Another scheme of compensation for war damage to effects has been brought into force for various classes of personnel serving on ships registered in the United Kingdom. Examples of the maximum amounts of compensation payable under this scheme are £100 for a Master and £4 for a Lascar.

Both these schemes have also been extended to personnel of ships registered in India under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

PURCHASE OF U. S. COTTON TO BE CURTAILED?

WASHINGTON, March 24.

The British trade authorities have informed the United States officials that the United Kingdom expects to curtail purchases of United States cotton in order to conserve foreign exchange.

This was disclosed by the Department of Agriculture where it was added that difficulties were expected in disposing of the 1940 crop abroad and predicted that Government would again be asked to advance large loans to growers on unmarketable surpluses.—reuter.

"We Can't Redress Grievances"

Ahmedabad Municipality's Reply To Tenants

(From A Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, N

In reply to several letters from the Tenants' Conference drawing attention to the multiplied grievances of the labourers and tenants of insufficient water supply, latrines, privy rooms and bad smelling water pools the City Municipality states that it has no power to enforce and owners to make arrangement for waterpipes, light and others. This reply is read with great anxieties by the tenants.

It is understood that the Tenants' Conference has, from time to time complained about existing hardships of tenants and against owners' flouting the Municipal rules before the Municipal Congress Party but no satisfactory reply was received and hence the question of first importance remains unsolved since years.

Efforts to hold the Second Session of the Tenants' Conference in the near future are carried on. Propaganda meetings will be arranged shortly. The question of shop-rent will be discussed. Prominent Congress leaders, taking interest in the problem have been requested to preside.

FRESH LEASE FOR JUBBULPORE BAN

JUBBULPORE, March 25.

The order under section 144 Cr. P. C., promulgated on Friday last, banning the carrying of lathis and other weapons within the limits of the Jubbulpore Municipality which expired this morning, has been extended by the District Magistrate till the morning of April 1.

Local Hindus who met last night to consider the situation reaffirmed their previous decision not to celebrate Holi festivities so long as the prohibitory order remains in force.—United Press.

"Advance India" Series Closes

POONA, March 25.

"The Advance India" series of lectures which was conducted on behalf of the New India League came to a close yesterday at the Gokhale Hall when Mr. G. S. Marathey, the Organiser of the series summed up the objects which had actuated the lectures.

The series began with the first lecture on the 5th March and in all 20 lectures were delivered. The speakers represented parties of all shades of opinion and included Mr. N. C. Keikar, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Dr. G. S. Mahajani, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. S. S. More and Mr. D. R. Gadgil and Mr. S. G. Vaze. All the speakers dealt with the problem of India's future constitution from their own angle of vision.—A. P.

Thundershowers In Frontier And Punjab

POONA, March 25

There has been fairly widespread thundershowers in east and north Punjab and adjoining districts of North-west Frontier Province, Kashmir and a few dust of thunderstorms south-west Punjab and north Rajputana.

Thundershowers have also occurred locally in Bengal, Orissa, along north Madras coast and at a few stations in Assam, Chota Nagpur, east Central Provinces.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Balasore three inches; Cocoanada one; Gauhati, Barisal, Ludhiana and Calingapatam half; Sibsagar, Narayanganj, Jessore, Ranchi, Lahore, Sialkot, Lyallpur, Srinagar, Sonamarg, Dharampur, Murree, Cherat and Parachinar a quarter.

Temperatures have fallen slightly along and near North-West Frontier and are about normal generally over the country.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 25-3-1940.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .037 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.3 degrees 2.5 below normal

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 72.4 degrees 0.7 below normal

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 123 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 4

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 25-3-40.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 79.6 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.16 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.96 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Boxing Matches Postponed

CALCUTTA, March 25.

Thousands were disappointed when the boxing matches at Fort William Boxing Stadium between the regular troops and the A. F. (1) and I. F. (F) had to be postponed till to-morrow due to heavy rains shortly before 9 p.m.—A. P.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1940

New York: March 25.

Previous closing	10.59
To-day's opening	10.53
Difference	—6
To-day's closing	10.54
Difference	—5

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May	Rs. 248/4
Broach July/August	Rs. 259/4

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1940

Liverpool: March 25.

Previous closing	7.45
To-day's opening	closed

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York: March 25.

Previous closing	3.71 3/8
To-day's opening	3.71

T T NEW YORK ON PARIS
London, March 21.

Previous closing	2.10 5/8
To-day s opening	2.10 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York: March 25.

The following are the opening quotations:—

General Motors (dol 53 7/8) dol 54

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 28 3/4) dol 28 1/2

U S Steel Common (dol 56) dol 55 1/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 117 7/8) dol 118

Independence For Burma

Goodwill Delegates On Dobama Party Policy And Programme

ALLAHABAD, March 25.

"India and Burma are twin nations and many of our varied social, economic and political problems are similar", said a member of the Burmese Goodwill delegation in an interview to the Associated Press.

"We are here to study the various problems obtaining in India and to explain our own problems to India so as to bring about a co-ordination of effort between the two countries.

Three members of the delegation who are also members of the Dobama Party will leave tomorrow for Cawnpore where they will acquaint themselves with the labour conditions. They will then visit Delhi, Lahore, Peshawar, Agra, Ahmedabad and Bombay. From Bombay the delegation will return to Burma 'via' Calcutta.

The member added "the Dobama Party is neither Communistic nor Communalistic". We wish to make it very plain that we were in no way responsible for the unfortunate indo-Burma riots last year. Our fundamental policy is aimed at the final emancipation of all toiling masses in Burma and indeed throughout the world from all kinds of bondage. We stand for complete independence for Burma and a constitution framed by a Constituent Assembly."

It is learnt that the Dobama Party proposes to set up a National Planning Commission for Burma on the lines of the National Planning Committee in India.

The Delegation while at Allahabad will visit the Basic Training College and the University.—A. P.

Burmese Delegates Visit A. I. C. C. Office

ALLAHABAD, March 25.

The Burmese Goodwill delegation, visited the A. I. C. C. office to-day and met Mr. Kripalani.

The delegation was presented with a copy of the History of the Congress by Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya and a complete set of all the publications of the A. I. C. C.—A. P.

CEYLON TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

H. H. Gaekwar Of Baroda, An Entrant

COLOMBO, March 25.

H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, who has arrived in Nuwara Eliya on a holiday has entered the Ceylon Tennis Championships. Both he and A. G. Gupte are included among the seeded players. H. H. the Gaekwar is also playing in the Open Doubles with Gupte as partner.—A. P.

GILDER TANK WIN PATEL TROPHY

The Final match of the Patel Volley Ball Tournament, organised by the Y.M.C.A. was played at the Willingdon Playground. The match was presided over by Mr. J. C. Maitra, and an interesting contest was witnessed between Willingdon and Gilder Tank. The first game was won by Gilder, the next going to Willingdon. The decider was a very closely contested affair, Gilder managing to snatch the extra point after 15 all had been called.

Mr. Maitra at the close expressed his pleasure at witnessing such a well-fought game, and presented the Patel Trophy, to the winners. As many as twelve teams participated in the tournament, and Mr. Maitra observed that Volley Ball fitted aptly to the conditions prevailing in conjested areas where only small playgrounds were a possibility.

NIMBKAR ARRESTED

Alleged Breach Of Police Chief's Order: Enlarged On Bail

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, General Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Union, was arrested by the Mahim police this morning, for alleged contravention of the orders of the Commissioner of Police.

It appears that Mr. Nimbkar was addressing a meeting at the Matunga labour camp, at about 10 a.m. this morning when the arrest was effected.

It will be remembered that the Police Commissioner has banned the holding of meetings in the north of Bombay except in nine specified places. Though the labour camp is not one of the places specifically excepted, it was regarded by the labour leaders as a private place, like a chawl compound, which could not fall within the order of the Police Commissioner's orders.

MR. NIMBKAR WAS TAKEN TO THE MAHIM POLICE STATION AND WAS SUBSEQUENTLY ENLARGED ON BAIL.

INTENSIVE CAMPAIGN FOR TIGHTENING UP THE STRIKE IS PEING CARRIED ON IN THE CHAWLS.

Nagpur Heading Towards Textile Strike

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, March 25

A meeting of the Council of representatives of the Nagpur Textile Union was held at the Union Office with Mr. R. S. Ruikar in the chair. About 80 representatives were present.

The Council urged upon the Provincial Government not to take any final decision on the report of the Court of Inquiry without giving an opportunity to the Union to put its case before the Provincial Government.

The Union having carefully considered the situation regarding the grant of dearness allowance especially after the withdrawal of the Union representatives from the Court of Inquiry recorded its considered opinion that it was now "doubtful whether the demand of the workers regarding the grant of dearness allowance will be amicably settled to the satisfaction of the workers" and therefore called upon the workers to remain in readiness.

The meeting fully empowered the executive committee of the Union to take all necessary steps to give effect to the programme of General Strike including that of giving legal notice to the Millowners.

The meeting requested the workers in the province in general and those in Nagpur in particular to help the textile workers and appealed to the general public to render financial assistance to the textile workers if they compelled to go on strike. It was pointed out that General Strike will be declared only when the Union finds that all efforts to settle the dispute amicably and by way of conciliation prove ineffective.

Explaining the resolutions of the Union to the workers at a public meeting held in front of Mill No. 3 Mr. Ruikar said that the Union would consider the report of the Court of Enquiry on the merits and then come to a final decision. If, justice was not done, the Union would not hesitate to declare a General Strike. Mr. Ruikar exhorted the workers to stand loyally by the Union and the Red Flag and keep themselves in readiness for all eventualities.

Mr. Ruikar emphasised that it was still open to Government to settle the dispute amicably and the Union would endeavour till the last to have the dispute settled amicably.

The Union has arranged a programme of public meetings in front of the mills. The next meeting will be held on Monday in Needham Park at 5 p.m. and on Tuesday in front of the Model Mills. The Executive Committee of the Union will meet on Wednesday at 5 p.m. in the Union Office to consider the future programme of action.

ECHO OF STRIKE IN SUGAR MILLS

Saxena And Other Workers Go On Hunger-strike

GORAKHPUR, March 25.

Mr. Shibbanlal Saxena, M. L. A., convener of the Chini Mill Mazdoor Federation and 18 others arrested in connection with the strikes in sugar mills, went on a hunger-strike at noon on March 23, as a protest against the alleged non-fulfilment of the settlement terms by the District authorities, in regard to the release of arrested persons and non-reinstatement of workers, who took part in the strikes, by some millowners. During the last forty-eight hours, they have taken only water.—A. P.

CONCERTED ACTION FOR WAR BONUS

Factory Delegates To Meet In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, March 25.

To draw up a plan of action for the launching of a "well-organised struggle for a war bonus," a meeting of factory delegates is to be held in Calcutta on April 4 under the auspices of the Bengal Labour Party.

In a statement issued in this connection, the General Secretary of the party states "it is high-time for the workers of Bengal to come out on a struggle for a legitimate war bonus commensurate to the rise of the price level on an All-Bengal scale." He adds that prices have risen on an average by 44 per cent. since the outbreak of war.—A. P.

Madras Governor At Ooty

OOTACAMUND, March 25.

H. E. the Governor of Madras and the Hon. Lady Hope, arrived at Ootacamund.—A. P.

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala laid the foundation stone of Govind Ghat on the banks of Jumna river at Paonta, about 30 miles from here where Guru Govind Singh lived for nearly four and half years, completed the larger part of his literary work and held the famous Kavi Darbar attended by 52 renowned poets from different parts of India.

BANKING ACT PREMATURE

S. I. Bankers To Form Joint Banks Association

MADRAS, March 25.

A resolution recommending the formation of a South Indian Joint Banks' Association was passed at the second conference of representatives of Indian Joint Stock Banks held at Y. M. C. A buildings.

The conference expressed the opinion that the proposed Indian Banking Act was premature and unnecessary, in view of the fact that the recent amendments to the Indian Companies Act as affecting Banking Companies, had been made with a view to safeguarding the interests of depositors and in view of the fact that sufficient time had not elapsed to judge the result of such amendments.—A. P.

"Prajamitra" Congress Number

The Congress special number of the "Prajamitra Kesari" opens with an article by Mr. S. J. Sharma entitled "where will Ramgarh lead us to?" The attitude adopted by the Indian National Congress towards the present European war is criticised by "Prekshak". Sjt. Indulal yagnik, in a two-page article, opines that Kisans and labour representatives will combine "to bring about a really united Mahasabha," Sjt. Pranlal D. Nanji stresses the importance of Indian banking in national regeneration. Mr. N. Vyas in an article traverses the distance from "Tripuri to Ramgarh", "Gandhi-ism" comes in for severe criticism at the hands of a couple of writers; and Swami Sahajanand Saraswati has his fling at the "Mahatma who is afraid of awakening among the people." The number is profusely illustrated and priced at annas two.

Alleged Assault By Strikers

Mahadev Keshav, who is supposed to be a "loyal" worker of the Spring Mills, while coming out of his duty at 5 p.m. on Monday evening, was assaulted, it is reported, by two other workers who are on strike and was seriously injured. The matter was reported to the Bhoiwada Police, who arrested Baghya Sudkya and Dhanraj on a charge of assault.

Brain Trust For

Solving Unemployment Among Bene-Israels

Let Every Family Contribute Re. 1 Per Month To Solve Financial Difficulties Of Communal School

Mr. J. N. Reuben in the course of his presidential address at the Fifteenth Session of the Bene-Israel Conference which opened in the Hume High School on Saturday evening surveyed the working of the various institutions in the community and suggested remedies for solving the financial difficulties of the Sir Elly Kadoorie School.

He advocated forming a co-operative housing society to solve the housing problem and a Brain Trust to tackle unemployment in the community.

The following are extracts from the speech.

We are meeting to-day under the shadow of a calamity the possibilities of which no one can foresee.

The contribution of this microscopic Community to the War efforts of the Empire during the Great War in the various fields is a record worthy to be proud of and it goes without saying that we again lay our services at the disposal of the British Government unreservedly and loyally.

The "Shaar-e-Rahamin" Synagogue is the one that comes first to the mind of any one that wishes to deal with our institutions. The state of deadlock which prevailed in the affairs of the Institution for several years, was very happily terminated towards the beginning of last year, with the result that costly litigation which at one time seemed imminent, was wisely averted. An understanding was arrived at by the opposing parties in the Synagogue whereby all outstanding matters are being amicably settled to the great good of the Synagogue and its Jamat.

Recently the question of setback on the Synagogue property was brought to the fore, and a public meeting of the Community passed a resolution requesting the Municipal Corporation to give up the scheme, as it would otherwise hurt the religious susceptibilities of the Community and I understand that this has had its effect and that the matter is proposed to be dropped by the Corporation. Our best thanks in this connection are due to Mr. Meyer Nissim for his services.

"ETZ HAEEM PRAYER HALL"

Started in 1888 by the late Mr. Haeem Samuel Kehimkar, and situated as it is in Umerkhadi, it serves a very large section of the Community. It is in great need of a building of its own as all its resources at present are required for the payment of rent. (Rs. 100 per mensem). I learn that the authorities of this Institution have in contemplation, a scheme whereby not only will the Prayer Hall be housed in its own building but the Bene-Israel Community will have at its disposal a Public Hall which can be used by all Institutions for holding meetings and other functions; housing a Library and Reading Room perhaps, in fact a real Bene-Israel Cultural Centre.

A real step forward will be taken only when all Synagogues and Prayer Halls decide to federate and adopt common policies for their guidance.

It will make for a husbanding of communal resources which as you all know are so much in need of husbanding.

SIR ELLY KADOORIE SCHOOL

The School has always been in need of help, and as it has gone on expanding, naturally, and its needs multiplied, its difficulties have increased. I need hardly point out that what proved sufficient when the total number of students was 460 to 500 cannot be adequate for 700 to 740 students. Another point which speaks for itself is the fact that against an expenditure of Rs. 40,787 in the year 1937, membership fees from the Community amounted to only Rs. 314: What a sad commentary indeed:

I have been indulging of late in some day-dreaming and have figured out that Rs. 12,000 should easily be available for the school from the Community. A staggering figure that compared to the one fourth of 1200? But, if you will bear with me for a while, I shall simplify the matter a little.

I assume for the sake of simplicity that there are 1,000 Bene-Israel families in Bombay—I am leaving out of account for the present those outside. Now, if each family contributed but Re. 1 monthly—there you have your Rs. 12,000. Assuming again that the average family consists of four (we know as a matter of fact that it is more—much more in individual families; then the contribution of each member amounts only to 4 annas a month! Even if we fall short of our assumption by 75 per cent the school should easily have at least Rs. 3,000 per annum and this would reduce the contribution to just one humble anna per member of a family of four per mensem! As Bene-Israel, we believe in the Institution of TITHES and the figures I have mentioned are so modest, as to be well within the tenth part of one's income as enjoined in the Bible.

BENE-ISRAEL STRI MANDAL

You are all aware that this premier Ladies' Institution recently celebrated its Silver Jubilee, and for the work put in to tend it and cultivate it and bring it up to its present stage, the founders and their active associates are to be congratulated.

The Mandal has been doing most useful work among the ladies in the Community conducting various classes and arranging for lectures on various subjects. It is my wish that they should go on from strength to strength in the same spirit that has actuated them in the past, and before they realise it they will be celebrating their Golden and Diamond Jubilees.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING

It strikes me that all talk of progress and prosperity in the Community can be translated into fact within a not very distant future if the Housing problem is so. In my speech as the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the 14th Conference in 1936 I dealt with this subject in some detail and if I once again go over the same ground, I ask your indulgence as this is a matter which is most important for the welfare of the Community.

If we take 1000 to be the number of Bene-Israel families in Bombay, the majority of whom have to live in rented houses and if we take Rs. 20/- to be the average monthly rental paid by these families you will see that the huge amount of Rs. 2,40,000 is paid out by the Community annually by way of rents!

Although the course we cannot ever hope to house all the families in Bombay had to save this annual drain of communal wealth, we can make a start by saving a portion of it however small and go on gradually increasing the facilities and so also the saving to the Community. Not only would such sums remain in the community to be employed for further beneficent activities—but also the Community would acquire property as the members are paying for their tenements. They pay their rents towards a purchase of the tenements they occupy.

Such ownership naturally has a great effect on the character and outlook of the members. It steadies them and gives them an independent outlook on life.

UNEMPLOYMENT

That there is unemployment in the Community is beyond doubt. It is like a chronic disease. But whilst remedies for diseases are possible as a result of a correct diagnosis we find that in the case of this fell disease, we have no means of diagnosing the complaint. We have no statistics as to the exact nature of the disease—its extent, and the type of people affected. If therefore the matter is to be seriously tackled, we must first have such informatoin, and I would suggest the formation of an Employment Bureau or better still this could be made a Department of the Standing Committee of the Conference, which should undertake the work of compiling such statistics, and at the same time, keeping in touch with employers to whom the services of persons on the register could be recommended.

The percentage of literacy in this country is the lowest in the world and we can not slacken in this matter if we are to keep up with the more advanced countries of the world. Not only that we must keep up a proper ratio of increase between primary and higher education.

It is not the system of education that is wrong—for our system does not differ much from the systems prevailing in other countries. What is responsible for unemployment is the lack of demand for the educated and the problem then is to create such demand.

We should plan and start small industries and create a Brain Trust—of the representatives of the various trades, professions, Industries and Banking and marketing institutions which should meet periodically to discuss and advise on questions of interest to members of the community which are referred to them. Such a Trust could possibly guide the unemployed to become self-employed.

Work on these lines would go a great way in solving at least partly our problem of unemployment, and I appeal to all sincere workers for communal welfare to give deep thought to these problems and help us with their guidance and assistance in any project that may be taken up.

Before concluding, I would like to sound a note of warning to all workers. Do not forget that we are first and last Indians and in every thing that we undertake let us not overlook the National good and the national welfare of India. Communal though our work is bound to be, it does not mean that we are communalists.

It is my opinion that while working for the betterment of the community, we are all engaged in work for the good of the country as a whole; for the advancement of a Section of the Country's people, must reflect itself in the progress of India and her peoples.

We should never therefore forget or lose sight of the fact that as Indians we have a duty to our Sister Communities as well and no opportunities for service or help for the general welfare of the Country should be allowed to pass without our young men and women participating in it.

Revitalising Village Life

Hyderabad Rural Reconstruction Dept. Report

HYDERABAD, (By Mail.)

A fair measure of success marked the efforts to enlist the co-operation of the villager in revitalising village life, according to the report of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government Rural Reconstruction Department for the year 1348F. (1939). Yet another encouraging feature of the work during the year under report was that all the nation-building departments tried to co-ordinate their efforts with a view to promoting the moral and material progress of the selected villages.

The number of Rural Reconstruction Societies increased from 91 to 107 with a corresponding increase in the number of Taluka Councils of Rural Reconstruction which stood at 92 as against 84 of last year. This was accompanied by a considerable rise in membership which went up from 6,219 to 9,588 as also in the number of families whose representatives joined the societies. Last year 5,821 families joined the movement, while during the year under report their number climbed up to 8,683 out of a total of 24,723 families, the rise in percentage being from 24 to 35. This steady increase in membership is, says the report, an indication of the popularity of the movement in rural areas and a promise that its ranks will continue to swell in the coming year.

Subscriptions collected from members aggregated to Rs. 10,100 as against Rs. 9404 of last year. The report hopes that village committees in general and Taluka Councils in particular will give every attention to the prompt collection of subscriptions in order to bring home to membes the importance of their active participation in all that is undertaken for improving village life.

Particular attention was paid to the operations of societies pertaining to better business, better farming and better living. Last year 42 out of 91 selected villages had credit societies working in them. Their number was doubled during the year under report. Steps are being taken to form credit societies in the remaining 25 villages during the current year. The 82 societies had 2,557 members as compared with 1,914 of last year. Their working capital increased from Rs. 2,15,029 to Rs. 2,60,135, of which owned capital was Rs. 1,29,411 against the last year's figure of Rs. 1,10,174. The department also explored the possibilities of developing good credit societies into rural banks to function as financing centres for groups of villages lying within a radius of 7 to 10 miles. Besides, attention is being devoted for the last 2 years to the formation of grain banks in the selected villages and so far they have been started in 50 out of 107 villages.

Distribution of improved seeds and improvement of live-stock constitute the two chief duties of better farming societies. Improved seeds of various kinds were distributed to 803 members and improved agricultural implements of the value of Rs. 1,208 were supplied to 81 farmers. Animal husbandry and improvement of live-stock were given as much attention as the improvement of crops. Villagers were also advised to supplement their income from land by taking up industries subsidiary to agriculture, such as ghee-making, poultry-keeping and gardening.

Facilities provided by the Education Department were conductive to greater progress being made in the direction of better living. The number of boys attending schools in selected villages increased from 5,225 to 5,936, while the amount spent on their education went up from Rs. 40,286 to Rs. 55,957. Girls' education is also gradually becoming popular in villages. 852 girls attend schools and the amount spent on their education was Rs. 5,951.

The report concludes:—

The work done so far is sufficiently promising and warrants the hope that under proper guidance and support the selected villages will in most cases fulfil the expectation that they will serve as centres of progress and enlightenment to others in their neighbourhood.

Our Readers' Views

Muslim League

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One cannot but feel dismayed when one goes through the deliberations of the second open session of the All-India Muslim League at Lahore. All the speakers have emphasised that a separate Muslim Raj should be created and one speaker has even gone to the extent of challenging the Hindus with swords if the issue between the two communities is to be decided by swords. While we can safely say that the views put forward in the open session represent only a minor section of the Muslim throughout the country, the Congress has always stood and is ready for a settlement of the communal question by peaceful means. One cannot expect responsible members of the Muslim League to use such strong expressions. As a lover of Hindu, Muslim unity and one who is working for the country's cause, I beseech the League's President not to allow the use of strong expressions which will only tend to embitter the already existing bitter relations between the two communities. Nobody can dispute the authority of the League putting forth its views but the use of strong expressions against a particular community is likely to do more harm than good.—Yours, etc.,

A LOVER OF PEACE.

"Muslims As A Distinct Nation"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir—Recently we have been hearing much from Muslim leaders of renown about the Muslims having nothing in common with the Hindus in religion, language, and culture and that the Muslims by themselves form a distinct Nation. It would be of interest to analyse and examine this claim of the Muslim leaders.

The fundamental elements constituting a nation as expressed by eminent political theorists are (1) geographical contiguity (2) common culture and tradition (3) common speech and (4) unity and identity of national objectives. Some even consider a common religion and race as essential features. Religion as a predominant factor, as Laski has said "has outlived its heyday by 16th century. As regards race the same authority says: "Race is of dubious importance and none of the European Nations can seriously lay claim to racial purity." The racial composition of Switzerland, Italy, England, Russia, etc., are typical examples.

(1) Geographically India has been one and indivisible since history can be traced. The Muslims have been residing in all parts of India without any geographical separation from the Hindus and they have been so living for almost the last millennium. (2) As for the culture and tradition though the Hindu and the Muslim cultures can be said to have different origins, due to a very long contact the two cultures have so adopted each other that a common culture could be said to have evolved on which the two communities have lived in harmony since long. The examples of a common culture can be found in so many arts like the music, architecture, literature, language, etc., which are typically Indian (3) As for the speech, India being a very large country often called a sub-continent has many different languages but that in itself cannot be a bar in forming a composite nation. Even Muslims residing in different provinces have different languages. A Muslim of Bengal has no common language with his co-religionist in Karnatak, N. W. F. P. or the U. P. etc. On the contrary Muslims and Hindus of the same provinces have a common language and common economical problems. Serious efforts are being made for a common national language named Hindustani. (4) Unity and identity of national objective has never been lacking in India. The removal of alien domination has always been that objective. All the political institutions of India have independence as their goal, the difference is only in the manner of attaining the same.

The economic interests are common to Hindus as well as the Muslims. A Muslim peasant has all the interests in common with a Hindu peasant, and so has the merchants, labourers, zamindars, etc., be he a Muslim or a Hindu. Islam and Hinduism are religious faiths and as such they cannot prevent the two communities from forming a composite nation with common economic and political objectives. U. S. A. is a living example of a nation composed of so many heterogeneous nationals. In the same way India can form a federation of different provinces without in any way jeopardising the interests of any class or community. The policy of separation although not approved by many a national minded Muslims is likely to spread a lot of misunderstanding in the minds of the masses and would do an incalculable harm to India's destiny.—Yours, etc.

J. P. SHAH.

War Against Sports

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I, through the columns of your esteemed daily, bring to the attention of the public, especially sports lovers of this city, what the authorities of the Public Works Department did in the last few months. They declared a kind of war against sports. In other words, the authorities, for reasons best known to them, restricted all sporting activities at the Cross Maidan—Fort area—where, as the public is well aware, thousands of working class boys as well as grown-ups, play football, cricket, hockey and other healthful games, on Sundays and holidays. It is beyond one's own comprehension that, at an age when sports and games are gaining popularity and wide publicity, the authorities, instead of encouraging, thought fit to do, as they did in forbidding the use of an open Maidan. Besides, there are a number of schools in this city, both day and night, where, as it is known to the public, sports and games are compulsory. "Physical training should have as much place in the curriculum as mental training", is the advice of Mahatmaji. "Health is wealth" is a simple but admittedly, beneficial saying. The action of the authorities is regrettably disheartening.

The rich people and their sons are fortunate enough to be in a majority, members of various clubs, Gymkhanas and such other amenity places in the city, where they enjoy a variety of entertainment. I do not say that they should not do so but only I pray to them to be good enough in bringing the poor to an improved position. For, they are also human beings. Are they not having equal rights to live in the earth? God granted us all kinds of facilities but we ourselves do not open the gate of our own heart and spread the divine thing—Mercy!

The manner in which the official watchmen or Pathans of the P. W. D. handle the vacational crowds, is more than annoying. Some of them, many a time, failed to behave in a human manner. Need I say that they are only acting upto their entrusted duties?

As I already said, this maidan is mostly used by the poor working in the Fort area and it is convenient for them to play football and such other games which require a large space. After a week's continuous labour it is still more essential to have some sort of bodily exercise and, I consider it is the duty of the Municipality to provide facilities to them who have no other go but to the public grounds.

I feel, therefore, in the interests of sporting recreation the authorities concerned will cease the "War Against Sports" by lifting the ban on the use of the Cross Maidan at an early date.—Yours, etc.

S. NARAYAN

Bombay, March 19.

War And Congress

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Why the advent of war should have led to the resignation of Congress Ministers in seven Provinces, I fail to understand! Supposing there had been no war, we would sill have had our Congress Ministers. By no stretch of imagination can one see any logic in the birth of several demands "now" made by the Congress leaders, as if the war in Europe had anything in common with the attainment of self-government in India. For years together this has been the ultimate goal that our political leaders have struggled hard to achieve. After considerable delay and deliberation Congress agreed to assume responsibility in the Provinces when the Viceroy assured them that the Governors would not interfere. With the declaration of the war the Ministers' responsibility was even greater. But, instead of rising to the occasion, they laid down their portfolios in a hurry. This hasty action was clearly adopted as a threat and with a view to embarrass the British Administration in its hour of trial. Congress firmly believed that by doing so the British Government would be forced to yield to their demands. But the Congress forgot that it is far better first to deserve and then to desire. Forced gains are neither real nor permanent.

On the other hand by their hasty resignation the Congress Ministers have thrown away the golden opportunity they had in serving the British Government to win the War against Nazi aggression and thus enlist the affection and sympathy not only of the Allies but of the whole world, barring Russia and Germany. Could any British Cabinet of Ministers, howsoever conservative, have refused the legitimate demands of this country at the successful termination of the War? Never! True it is the British who did not keep their promise in the last War: but could they ever dare to repeat the same mistake?

When in 1938 England refused to rush to the aid of Czechoslovakia, because she was not ready, the Congress leaders were the first to criticize her inaction. There were jeers at the flights of the British Prime Minister to the Fuehrer! When the same England rose to a man to defend Poland against Nazi aggression, Congress refused to support and co-operate with her. It is now Ribbentrop's turn to fly to Stalin and Mussolini but I see no jeers in the Nationalist papers. How times change!

By their continued veiled threat of Civil Disobedience the Congress only reveal to us how resolute they are in their desire to escape from realities. Mr. Gandhi may firmly believe that with the withdrawal of the British and the Princes, the Hindus will atonce be embracing the Mussalmans and live happily ever after. But if they cut each others throats the same Mr. Gandhi will truthfully recall the British to end civil strife, saying he had committed one more Himalayan blunder for which he would fast himself unto death! Mr. Gandhi again says that troops for the defence of this country are not necessary, but he would like to have a small police force for internal order. In spite of his amazing influence over millions of his subjects he wants to have a Police Force to enforce law and order; but he is not frightened of Hitlers, Stalins, Afghans and Japanese even after the rape of Czechoslovakia, Austria, Poland and Finland all of whom possessed strong armies. What safety is there for India without an army, navy and an Air Force in this world of greed and aggression?

Congress leaders thoughtlessly accuse Great Britain that she is carrying on the War fundamentally for Imperialist ends. Is this really so? Did not Hitler try his level best to bargain with England to allow him a free hand in Eastern Europe and in return he would leave England in command of the sea and her Empire? Is it not then highly laudable for England and France to have waged war against Hitler to teach him that 'Might is not Right'. This is clearly England's war aim. If she succeeds civilization will live; if she fails then the rights and liberties of the greater part of the world will be lost. Whilst Congress leaders are wasting their energy on passing meaningless resolutions, England is spending 7 million pounds per day and by the time the War is over I wonder if one single family will be left without mourning.

Finally the Congress has no right to make demands in the name of India. There is clearly a large section of the people of this country Muslims, Princes, Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Harijans and Parsis who are opposed to it. The British Government with an equal eye of justice to all its subjects in India cannot yield to the Congress demands alone when so many are bitterly opposed to the Congress Proposals. At first Mr. Gandhi was all for crushing Hitler and his Nazi regime and told the Viceroy at his first interview that this was "no time to bargain". Why then did he allow himself to be influenced by his colleagues?—Is it not high time that he out of all men in the Congress should work on the lines of moderation, toleration and realism? It is absurd to allow the Congress Committee to declare "Nothing short of complete independence can be accepted by the people of India". Will Mr. Gandhi take the opinion of each and every individual on this statement alone?—Yours, etc.

RUSSA H. MEHTA.

Mr. Talpade And Hindu Mahasabha

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the issue of your paper to-day you have published a letter from Mr. Chodankar and others who have stated that my vote against the adjournment motion moved by Mr. Mathuradas Triamji was against the principles advocated by the Hindu Sabha. When Mr. Mathuradas moved the proposition for adjournment on Monday the 11th instant in the Corporation I asked him to give the reason for it. I asked him definitely whether he wanted the House to be adjourned because

(1) Mr. Mirajkar was arrested that morning for an offence under the Defence of India Act or

(2) for expressing his sympathy with the work of Mr. Mirajkar as a leading Labour leader.

As Mr. Mathuradas did not give his reason I voted against it.

In regard to the contention that my vote was offending against the principles of the Hindu Sabha I may state that till to-day the Hindu Mahasabha has not identified itself with any labour movement. There is not even a labour sub-committee appointed in Bombay for the purpose for studying the various questions vitally important to the cause of labour to-day. What is more, it was only the other day that the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha in Bombay "dropped", for technical reason, the consideration of a resolution supporting the present labour strike in Bombay as being just and asking the mill-owners to grant the demands of labourers (mill-workers), by a large majority. With reference to other points I do not wish to say anything as I have referred them to Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole who is the President of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Mahasabha for such action as he deems fit to take thereon.

In passing I may state that at the special meeting of the Corporation convened for the purpose of considering the labour situation in the city I voted for the amendment moved by Mr. D. V. Pradhan Secretary of the Independent Labour Party in Bombay.

I do not desire to occupy the columns of your paper any more on this subject.—Yours, etc.

M. N. TALPADE.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Mr. B. J. SHROFF (Bombay) suggests a joint meeting of the Working Committees of important political bodies to condemn the Caxton Hall outrage and to devise ways to prevent the recrudescence of violence in the country.

Clerks' Conference

L. R. VYAS says: "The Bombay Clerks' Union is trying for holding a conference of the city employees at the end of this month during the coming A. I. T. U. C.

The Union has put very vital questions before the clerks and it is hoped that the questions will receive a big response, as Bombay is the next greatest city of India and advanced in social and political views. But hardly five to ten clerks gather in a public meeting even though it has been announced weeks ago in many of our vernacular papers."

Speaking Out

A. R. BARQ says: "Men of Letters have now embarked upon a campaign of ventilating their grievances against present formidable and ruinous policy of their statesmen in power. A British writer has expressed his views very frankly by criticizing the present disastrous policy which is carrying the world to ruin and has tried to stir the moral conscience of the world for a contemplation of the good towards which the human race is moving as a result of the conflict. It is undoubtedly a regrettable fact that the present war is unique in the history of human conflicts both from the view point of the immensity of material preparations that have been made, and from the moral impulse that is sought to be given for a correct appreciation of the end involved."

Hockey

J. R. D. says: "My submission to the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association is that Hockey Pentangular Tournament should be held on the same basis as Cricket Pentangular."

Indianisation

ABDUL AZIZ says: "In these times when the Government do not care to entertain the idea of Indianisation of the army even for defence purposes, as appears from the debate in the Indian Legislative Assembly and the Assembly being powerless to enforce its recommendations, would it not be a pity if the Corporation, which has power to appoint an Indian as the Chief of the Fire Brigade, should let this opportunity go-by and thus give a handle to others to say that Indians have no confidence in their own men."?

GOOD WITH EVERYTHING
H·P SAUCE
(Delicious by itself)
Meals are never dull when Piquant H.P. Sauce is handy. Add it to your roasts, grills, curries, meat pies, fish or cheese. Its rich, fruity flavour will charm the appetite.

Go From Door To Door To Promote People's Health

HYDERABAD, March 25.

That all vaidyas, hakims, doctors and nurses should tour the different localities and go from door to door enquiring after the health of the residents and that they should not be discouraged when obstacles come in their way but should go ahead with their work and try to improve public health, were some of the points stressed by Nawaz Mehdi Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Commissioner of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation, presiding over the inaugural meeting of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation.

The aim of the meeting was to find out ways and means of promting public health and to organise such centres.

Explaining their scheme, the Secretary of the Health Committee declared that in the beginning they proposed to make the people 'health-minded', and to achieve that object they would arrange lectures and the supply of literature on the subject.—A. P.

DAINTY FABRICS CLEANED
WITHOUT RUBBING
SCRUBB'S
The HOUSEHOLD CLEANER
FLUID
KEEP IN A COOL PLACE
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA
TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
Scrubb's in the washing water will clean Silk Stockings and the flimsiest and daintiest of underthings in record time. It loosens the dirt without rubbing, and prolongs the life of the garments, makes and keeps them fresh and fragrant.
Scrubb's cleans without scrubbing.
IT WILL BE A GENUINE SERVICE TO YOUR FAMILY TO—
LOOK FOR THE SIGNATURE

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Falgun Vad 3, 1996
Muslim: Safar 16, 1359
Parsi: Meher 23, 1309
Hightide: 1-21; 14-00
Lowtide: 7-32; 19-55
Sunrise: 6h. 39m.
Sunset: 6h. 51m.

Municipal Schools Committee, at 2-40 p.m.

BLAVATSKY LODGE, THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

Mr. R. M. Alpaiwala will speak in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "The Survival of the Fittest."

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

There will be a public lecture on "Hitler's Concentration Camps" by a Former Internee to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m.

THE GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, when Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, will expound in Gujarati strophe 11 of the Ahunavaiti Gatha, Chapter II (Yasna Ha XXIX). The lecture is open to the public.

SAFETY FIRST ASSOCIATION

There will be a public lecture on the "Camouflage in Nature" by Mr. S. H. Prater, M.L.A., J.P., to-day (Tuesday), at 6-15 p.m. in the air-cooled Conference Hall, Electric House. Mr. C. R. Gerrard, will preside.

B. P. C. C.'S URGENT MEETING

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Thursday, March 28 at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Congress House.

DADAR MIDDLE SCHOOL

The annual Social Gathering of the above school was celebrated in the school premises on Monday evening. Parents and guests had gathered to witness the function. Dialogues, music and a petty dance by girl students were much appreciated by the audience.

HIMALAYAN PILGRIMAGE

Prof. M. D. Altekar will speak under P. E. N. auspices to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. on his "Himalayan Pilgrimage" of last summer.

The meeting will be in the lecture-room of the Royal Asiatic Society in the Town Hall at Elphinstone Circle. Dr. J. M. Kumarappa will preside.

NATIONAL MILITIA FOR BOMBAY?

The Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Maha Sabha writes:—

A meeting of the National Militia Committee was held on March 7 when the question of National Militia for the Province of Bombay was considered.

In the meeting it was decided to start the organisation as early as possible raising one Battalion for the present. The scheme will require about Rs. 1,500 and it was resolved that the B. P. H. Sabha be requested to start a separate National Militia Fund for the same. In the meantime enrolment may be started at the respective centres.

It was also resolved that the B. P. H. Sabha be called upon to invite all physical culture institutions to send their representatives to discuss the scheme and to get their co-operation. Dr. Moonje or Mr. Savarkar be requested to be present at the meeting.

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SURENDRA,
SARDAR AKHTAR
WAHIDAN,
GULAM MOHAMED

Director MEHBOOB

SATURDAY, 30th March

at

PATHE

LAMINGTON ROAD

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Union Pacific". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Destry Rides Again." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

METRO—"Judge Hardy and Son". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—The Mighty Chang. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

NEW EMPIRE—"The Hunchback of Notre Dame." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Raigad". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Mud". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Kangan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Ardhangi" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Zindagi". Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 9-45 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Naked Truth". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Kum-Kum". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Holi". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Gorakhnath". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"My Beloved". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.

GAUDIYA CHAITANYA'S ANNIVERSARY

On Saturday the inmates of Sree Gaudiya Math, Bombay, celebrated the anniversary of the advent of Sree Krishna Chaitanya Mahaprabhu, at the Math premises, under the spiritual direction of the President Acharya of the Mission.

The Samkirta Bhajan and the Aratrikam ended at 7-45 p.m., and lectures were delivered in English, Hindi and Gujarati on "Power and significance of Samkirtan". At 9-30, there was distribution of the Mahaprasad. With the poor-feeding at 9-30 the next day, the celebration terminated.

MOTOR VEHICLES RULES

With reference to the announcement in the Press a week ago, the Conference of all the Motor Owners of Bombay Presidency will be held at Kesar Baug, Chinch Bunder, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 5 p.m. to reconsider the objections and suggestions forwarded to the Government of Bombay. Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.A., will preside.

BOMBAY PEACE BRIGADE

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the Bombay Peace Brigade, write:—

The Committee appointed at the Public meeting held on the 19th Nov. 1938 for forming the Bombay Peace Brigade is now glad to inform the public of Bombay that, although it took over a year and a quarter to pursue the work of drafting a constitution and enlisting the sympathy and support of the leading citizens of Bombay, entrusted to it, has now succeeded in enlisting the co-operation of Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. Hoosenbhoy A. Lalljee, M.L.A. (Central) and Prof. V. G. Rao and others and has now decided to hold a general meeting of its members and all those who are interested in the successful formation of the Brigade. The Committee has tentatively fixed the 29th of March 1940 for such a meeting and will make the necessary announcement of its place etc. in due course.

This Brigade, as will be seen from its draft constitution, is going to be an absolutely non-political and non-communal organisation with purely humanitarian motives.

Copies of draft constitution and the application forms for membership can be had at the office of Mr. N. B. Parulekar, 171, Hornby Road, near Purohit's Hotel, Bori Bunder, Bombay.

ALL-INDIA LIBRARY CONFERENCE

Preparations for the holding of the 4th session of the All-India Library Conference in Patna, on the 13th, 14th and 15th of April are going on apace.

The Conference will be presided over by Mr. John Sargent, Educational Commissioner with the Government of India.

Dr. S. Sinha, Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University, is the President and Khan Bahadur Mirza Akhtar Husain, Registrar of the University, is the Vice-President of the Committee that is looking after the arrangements and the organizing of the Conference.

The Patna University has sanctioned a substantial amount as their contribution towards the expenses of the Conference.

The Committee is also arranging for an exhibition of Mss., old books, library catalogues and reports along with maps and charts showing the progress made by the Library movement in this and other countries. Those intending to take part in this exhibition are requested to write to the Secretary.

The last date for receiving papers to be read at the Conference is the 30th March, and proposals etc. desired to be placed before the Conference should similarly reach the Hony. Secretary, Indian Library Association, C/o Imperial Library, Calcutta, by the 5th April next. Visits to local libraries including certain private collections will make the usual supplement of the programme.

THE U. P. HINDUSTANI SCOUT ASSOCN.

The Provincial Organising Commissioner, U. P., writes:—

The next Nirmala Vana Training courses for Scouts and Scoutmasters will be held this year from May 20 to June 30.

This year too Mr. E. W. Mumby, Director, College of Physical Education, Lucknow, has placed his "Kohinur Camp" in Sat Tal at the disposal of the Hindustan Scout Association. The Kohinur Camp is situated on the bank of a beautiful lake and it affords plenty of camping facilities.

There will be arrangements for intensive training for scouters who want to specialise themselves in scouting and some of its important branches.

Prospectus and application forms for Scouts and Scouters may be had from the Camp Director, Nirmala Vana Training Camps, Hindustan Scout Association, 1, Chatham Lines, Allahabad, on payment of annas two in postage stamps or in cash. Applications should reach the Headquarters by the 20th April at the latest. The admission is restricted to 20 boys for the scouts' course and 32 for the scoutmasters' intensive course.

RECORD WORK AT RANCHI ROAD

Evacuation Of Visitors To Ramgarh

CALCUTTA, March 25.

Establishing what is claimed to be a record for a single-track line, the railways evacuated in the course of fifty hours the greater part of the vast concourse, which assembled at Ramgarh for the Congress session. During the fortnight preceding the Congress, 25,000 people arrived at Ranchi Road in 28 specials and about 55 regular trains.

Arrangements were perfected for evacuating this same number over a period of four days; but the sudden breaking of the storm over Ramgarh resulted in a tremendous rush and trains had to leave Ranchi Road at the rate of one every hour.

It is stated that about Rs. 50,000 was spent in providing facilities for the Congress traffic. A platform, overbridge and spacious covered sheds were erected and special sanitary arrangements were made at a number of stations.—A. P.

(Continued from col. 6)

showing the names of the members of the Special Police. The Travancore Government have been challenged to do so on several occasions but they have refused to do so.

ONLY WAY TO AVOID HOSTILE PUBLIC OPINION

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer cannot have such tactics enforced in Travancore under a cover of secrecy and silence, without such tactics being revealed outside Travancore.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer is never tired of saying that he will never tolerate 'outside interference', though so far as I know there has not been any attempt on the part of anybody to interfere in the internal affairs of Travancore. The Travancore State Congress has, of course, always placed facts before Mahatma Gandhi and obtained his moral guidance. There is only one way, and absolutely no other, to avoid the focussing of hostile public opinion from outside upon Travancore and that is for Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer to recognise even at this late hour the serious political discontent existing in Travancore, and to devise measures for allaying it. Every other method will only lead to more difficulties and hostility among the people of Travancore.

Is it too much to expect that a Dewan with the undoubted abilities of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer will give up such methods and recognise the political aspirations of the people whose destiny has for the brief space of a few years been entrusted to his care.

Sjt. S. L. Silam, retiring Chairman of the Works Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the present Deputy Leader of the Congress Municipal Party.

HINDUSTANI TEXT-BOOKS

Bombay Government's Invitation To Authors And Publishers

The Government of Bombay having declared its policy that knowledge of Hindustani should form a part of general education, steps have been taken to introduce its study in all the schools. The teaching of the language is spread over three years in the Upper Primary schools—in the 5th, 6th and 7th standards—in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd standards of Secondary schools, in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th standards of the English Teaching schools and in the 3rd, 4th and 5th standards of European schools.

The Government has prescribed a syllabus and course of studied in Hindustani and has sanctioned the use of some books available, says the Director of Information, Bombay, in a Press Note. But further efforts are desirable in this direction and authors and publishers are invited to prepare and publish Hindustani text-books for the three standards in the Devnagari and Urdu scripts.

The books must conform to the instructions and the standard prescribed in the syllabus, with special regard to "language", "contents" and the "modifications in scripts." A copy of the syllabus and the course of studies may be had gratis from the Director of Information, Bombay.

Persons desirous of having their books in Hindustani sanctioned for use as text-books in schools should apply, sending 15 copies of each of the books in both scripts, to the Secretary of the Provincial Board for Education in Hindustani, c/o Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Province, Poona, in good time so that the books can be considered by the Board and sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction for the school year commencing from June next.

A Cosmopolitan Gathering

"The celebrations of social functions like the present one is absolutely essential because they offer a splendid opportunity to all Hindus irrespective of caste, creed or religion to come together on a common platform, mix freely, exchange views and build up social relations.

Besides such functions help in bringing about unity among people of all classes which is most essential in these days from the national point of view". These were the observations made by Mr. Madhavlal M. Bhatt in the course of his presidential speech on the occasion of the Holi celebrations held under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association on Sunday evening.

The function was attended by a large cosmopolitan gathering.

Ramchandran's Statement

Sir C. P. Out To Crush Travancore State Congress?

MADURA, March 22.

Mr. G. Ramachandran, Member, Working Committee, Travancore State Congress, writes from Madura:—

It was barely two months ago, that after nearly three weeks of silence and secrecy regarding the event, the news of the police excesses on State Congress volunteers at Neyyattinkarai near Trivandrum appeared in the Madras papers. In order to realise how complete is the veil of secrecy and silence imposed within Travancore itself, regarding events connected with the State Congress agitation for Responsible Government, I have to state that friends in other parts of Travancore away from Neyyanttinkarai wrote to me, that it was only after they had seen my statements in the Madras papers that they in Travancore knew what excesses the police had committed in Neyyanttinkarai, since no Travancore paper published any news of them. My reply to the statement of the Travancore Chief Secretary published in the 'Hindu' of the 26th of January has remained up to date without any further denials of the facts stated by me.

PLEA FOR INQUIRY

In my statement of 26th January I had said that if the good name of the Travancore Government was to be saved they should hold an impartial and open enquiry into the Neyyattinkarai affair. It is now well-known that Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer is not the man to order any such enquiry. He appears to be determined to destroy the Travancore State Congress root and branch. It is astounding that he does not know that he is attempting the impossible. Whatever be the short-comings and mistakes of the Travancore State Congress, it is a movement for Swaraj in Travancore, the roots of which are embedded deep in many inevitable historical circumstances. To attempt to destroy such a movement is an attempt to destroy the best in the life and aspirations of the people of Travancore.

MANHANDLING VOLUNTEERS

Barely two months after the Neyyattinkarai excesses now comes the story of even more frightful police misconduct from Palai an important town in North Travancore. One can neither relate nor read the story without overpowering pain and shame. The facts as now revealed are as follows:—

14 State Congress volunteers started a procession at 3-30 p. m. on March 13 from the western end of the town of Palai.

VOLUNTEERS ABUSED AND BEATEN

At about 4-30 p. m. the procession approached the Thommanamattam Maidan. Here a body of Special Police with a few regular Police constables in mufti stopped them. There was no prohibitory order on the procession. The volunteers were asked to go away, and on their refusal to do so the Special Police and the constables in mufti fell upon the volunteers and beat them. The volunteers then sat down on the ground and holding each other refused to budge. The Police thereupon started kicking them with all their strength. The volunteers then lay flat on the ground and held each other so that the cordon remained unbroken. The police then by sheer force and violence lifted away each of the volunteers one by one and flung them into a five seater motor car. Some of the Police climbed into the car, and these solved the problem of space in the car by sitting upon the bodies of the dazed volunteers. The volunteers were then taken to the police station. In the Office room of the Police Station their shirts were torn off, and to the accompaniment of a stream of filthy abuse they were beaten. Some of the volunteers fainted. After about half an hour the local Magistrate came to the Police Station. He ordered a cane beating on the bare buttocks of some of the volunteers. The heads of five of the volunteers were roughly shaven with a blunted razor thus resulting in acute pain and in utterly ludicrous appearance. Later on the volunteers were pushed into a bus and driven along the Ramapuram Road. Beating continued even inside the bus. The injured volunteers were dropped in twos and threes in different places along the road. This happened fairly late in the night, and it was with much pain and difficulty that the volunteers reached Koothattukulam at about midnight.

HOW STATE CONGRESS MEMBERS ARE TREATED

I have received written and signed statements from each of the fourteen volunteers copies of which have been forwarded to Mahatma Gandhi. While such frightfulness is going on to suppress peaceful, legitimate and constitutional political agitation Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer makes brilliant speeches calling upon the people in Travancore to be united like one man in loyalty to his Government to enable him to industrialise Travancore and for the economic uplift of its people. In Travancore Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer recognises no such thing as a political problem. Every official from the highest to the lowest treat members of the State Congress not simply as people belonging to a political party striving for Responsible Government in Travancore but as enemies to be hunted down by every means in their power.

SPECIAL POLICE METHODS

There are the so-called Special Police. The building up of this body of Special Police is Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer's special achievement. The Special Police get a monthly salary of Rs. 5 or so. They wear no uniforms and cannot be distinguished in a crowd. Wherever there is a State Congress meeting or procession or demonstration, they quietly mix with the crowd and suddenly attempt to break up such meetings and demonstrations. I do not think the Travancore Government would be willing to publish lists

(Continued in Col. 3)

SCIATICA RAN IN THE FAMILY

Grandfather, Father, Grandson Were Victims

KRUSCHEN ENDS FAMILY CURSE.

Sciatica and lumbago ran in this family. Grandfather, father, and grandson suffered from both these agonising complaints. But the grandson found a way to end the family curse. His letter tells how he did it:—

"Up to 10 years ago, I suffered from sciatica and lumbago. In fact, one week, I had to be 'ironed out' every morning before I could go to my work. My grandfather and my father had sciatica and lumbago, so I suppose it was hereditary. Ten years ago, I started taking Kruschen Salts, and since then I have never had a suspicion of a pain. I never take anything else but my daily dose of Kruschen, year in and year out.'—G.R.L.

Sciatica and lumbago are commonly caused by too much uric acid in the body. If you can keep down the excess of uric acid every day, it stands to reason that you will not have to suffer any more.

That is just what Kruschen does—it rids the blood of poisonous uric acid. If there are deposits—in the muscle sheaths, as in lumbago—or piercing the nerves, as in sciatica—or in the joints, as in rheumatism. Kruschen Salts dissolves them and assists Nature to pass them out of the body. And as they go, aches and pains go too!

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

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THERE MAY BE GERMS ON *YOUR* FOOD UTENSILS!

Utensils used for meals are seldom completely cleaned by scouring with ash or sand. Such inefficient methods scratch the polished surfaces and nearly always leave behind tiny particles of food lodging in the scratches. This is DANGEROUS! For these particles quickly decay and taint the food you eat from your dishes.

So protect your family from the ill effects of decayed food by cleaning all utensils with Vim. Vim always removes *every speck of food*, and it will make your dishes gleam like new! For woodwork too, and paintwork, wash-basins, baths, tiles, etc., Vim is the perfect cleaner—because Vim cleans so smoothly it simply can't scratch!

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BENE ISRAELITES IN CONFERENCE: MEMBERS OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE OF THE 15TH SESSION OF THE BENE ISRAEL CONFERENCE HELD AT THE HUME HIGH SCHOOL, BOMBAY, MR. J. N. REUBEN, PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE IS SEATED IN THE CENTRE ON HIS RIGHT IS MRS. REUBEN AND NEXT TO HER IS MR. J. E. SOLOMON, CHAIRMAN OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1940.

PLEA FOR A CONVENTION

The Congress and the Muslim League have both declared their demands; but so far the British reaction to them is not at all clear, which may be due to censorship of diplomatic pressure. The "Tribune" of London, it is true, endorses the Congress demand for a Constituent Assembly. But it perhaps represents only a minority in the British public. Pointing out the procedure adopted in passing the British North-America Act, and in the formation of the Commonwealth of Australia, the "Tribune" suggests that the same procedure may well be applied to India immediately. "Let Government", it says, "proclaim its intention to proceed immediately with giving Dominion Status, emphasising the right to secede and even declaring herself independence when India so pleases. The Viceroy should be instructed to secure immediately direct election from all parts of British India, after which he should retire from all participation in the proceedings of the "Constitutional Conference"". But what is essential, according to the paper, is a declaration in accordance with the precedents of Canada and Australia that the British Parliament will pass into law "forthwith whatever constitution may be drafted by the Indian delegates themselves." The procedure suggested substantially accords with the Congress demand, but it remains to be seen whether it will be adopted by the British Government.

A United Demand

Perhaps the British Government will continue to make capital of the differences between the Congress and the Muslim League, which are apparently wider now then they were before. But carefully examined, these differences do not stand in the way of a Constituent Assembly or a similar body being convened. Whatever may be the other differences between these two bodies, they both demand independence unconditionally. The League does not say that it would have independence only under certain conditions and that till those conditions are fulfilled it would prefer to be under British domination. Secondly, the League claims that whatever constitutional scheme is intended to be applied to India should be previously approved by the Muslims themselves. This claim is also conceded by the Congress, which has declared that all the minorities will be free to formulate their own safeguards and that these would be granted straightway or settled by arbitration. There is, therefore, no difference between the Congress and the League with regard to essential demands for independence and the right to self-determination. There is still the possibility that the British Government, like a drowning man catching at a straw, will point out a fresh difficulty in the Hindu Mahasabha accepting Dominion Status for the present as a step towards independence. We admit that Government can always find one or two bodies to oppose the Congress demand or can even create them For that very reason the Congress demands, not that this or that party should determine the constitution for India, but that a Constituent Assembly or its equivalent, representing the whole nation and, therefore, including all important parties, should decide the constitutional issue. To refuse this demand is to refuse to part with power, an attitude utterly inconsistent with the offer of Dominion Status with the right to secede from the Commonwealth.

Advantages Of A Convention

It has been suggested that even in the event of a Constituent Assembly being decided upon, much preliminary work has to be done. Gandhiji admits this necessity but, referring to the suggestion of an English correspondent that this preliminary work may be done by a conference of a dozen representatives, he says there is the difficulty of choosing representatives that can command confidence. One way of getting over this difficulty is to convene a convention of all the elected legislators and get them to elect one or more committees, it being understood that the foremost function of the convention is to explore all the possibilities of a complete settlement, without any prejudice to the component parties' respective demands. It is a body whose representative character has not been, and cannot be, questioned by anyone. It has all the advantages of a Round Table Conference, without the danger of being packed, it being understood that even Government can participate in its deliberations but not in the voting. Considering the great possible advantages of the Convention, its cost is negligible. It must, however, be pointed out here that the Convention can succeed only if Government give an assurance beforehand that they will give immediate effect to at least such of the decision of the Convention as are most urgent, such as those on the communal problem and the constitutional changes that can be effected even during the continuance of the war. It may be objected that there will be no finality about the decisions of the Convention as there can be about those of a Constituent Assembly. But that itself may be an advantage at a time when many are loath to commit themselves immediately and irrevocably to a policy that is fraught with serious risks.

Still At It

The definite and curt denunciation by Moscow of reports of M. Molotov's visit to Berlin is, in a sense, quite surprising. Diplomatic etiquette—to which Soviet Russia fully subscribes—demands that the Soviet Foreign Commissar should return the German Foreign Minister's visit. And this courtesy has long been doubly overdue. Berlin, however, refuses to be snubbed. It still talks, so says an Amsterdam paper, of prospects of a Rome-Berlin-Moscow understanding. This is not quite surprising, because the Nazis evidently feel that it is of vital importance to them to bring Italy and Russia together. The situation is rather piquant.

And it has been rendered still more so by Rome "political circles" and their loud speaker, Signor Gayda. Italy, on her part, indignantly repudiates any suggestion of a tripartite division of the Balkans and the Danube basin into spheres of influence. Then what on earth does a Rome-Berlin-Moscow "understanding" ultimately mean? But the Italians, coolly ignoring the source of this rumour, credit "the plutocratic democracies" with "sensational propaganda" with the object of "spreading dismay and anxiety among the neutrals". It looks as if the reaction of neutrals has been unexpectedly strong against the proposal. But that cannot be the sole explanation of the sudden outburst from Rome. Is it intended to console Germany for Italy's unfavourable attitude with strong language against "plutocratic democracies"? Or have Britain and France started "measures which bear a rather offensive character", which, that is to say, have begun to hurt? In which case another interesting question arises: Have Britain and France made up their minds after all to defy Italy whatever the consequences?

Round Britain's Empire

By ARTHUR CALDER-MARSHALL

The South African Press affords instructive illustrations of forces which are at work throughout the Empire. Nationalism is the issue which is dividing the Union from top to bottom, and almost every page of every paper reflects its power over men's minds. The English Press is at constant war with the Afrikaans Press, both sides often descending to vituperation.

On January 17, the Johannesburg "Sunday Times" published an article alleging that an Afrikaner cultural organisation was a "secret military organisation claiming 80,000 members," planning to secure key positions in the commandos and the public services. Four days later, after an attack on Communists, it continues, "the most dangerous element is the pro-Nazi element" and asserts it to be strongest among schoolteachers and ministers of the Dutch Church.

★

The Afrikaans Press retaliates with allegations of cruelty and political discrimination in the internment camps; and a fierce quarrel arises over the issue of governmental control of broadcasting. It has been asserted that radio announcers have given pro-Nazi twists to the news, and the English Press clamours for stricter control. "Die Transvaaler" writes: "It is clear that State control of the radio means that the Imperialists will lay hands on all the programmes to which we listen..Afrikaans culture is young, and the blow of being treated as an Imperialist propaganda tool might prove a severe setback."

"Die Volksblad" attacks the "Sunday Times" and other British papers for their Nazi-hunts among teachers and their "latest discovery", the alleged military activities of the Afrikaner cultural organisations. "The fact is that the jingos are so terrified of any Afrikaner movement connected with our great past, that they have convulsions." There is a steady tendency for "newspaper warfare" to increase in heat and degree of recrimination between British and Afrikaans papers.

Puzzlement and boredom at the strange course of the war are as manifest in the Union as in other parts of the Empire. The Durban "Daily News" of December 13 comments: "Every time people pick up a newspaper or listen in to a news broadcast they do so with the half hope, half belief that they will learn either that peace has been proclaimed or that steps have been taken to that end."

But the main subject of discussion is, of course, the motion in the House of Representatives by General Hertzog, demanding South African neutrality and a quick peace. The English papers do not seem to take this motion seriously and in most cases dismiss it with a patronising gesture. But the strength of nationalist feeling can be judged from such a passage as this in "Die Oosterlig": "Just as in 1912 it was Young South Africa that led the campaign against imperialism, so to-day it is the Young Afrikaners who will see that all Afrikanderdom—except the small percentage who are lost to us forever and will disappear—will be united in the strongest party in our history." "Die Transvaaler" applauds a pamphlet called "Ireland Shows the Way", which stresses the neutrality of Eire, and several papers refer as a matter of course to the "Afrikaner nation."

★

The "Cape Town Sun" reports severe suffering among the Coloured (interbred) population, due to the war and to the segregation policy. The Native population—7 millions against the 1 1|2 millions of Whites—is clearly facing a slow fall in its very low standards. The "Natal Witness" of January 23 writes: "Since the start of the war there has been a general deterioration in the living conditions of Natives," and the "Sunday Times" of January 21 reports that on the border of Zululand. "An alarming shortage of mealies exists in that region and a large number of Natives already feel the pinch." By contrast, the paper reports in the same issue that maize exporters have reached a full export quota of 13 million bags and that the mealie crop has hit an all time record of 29 million bags.

Symptomatic of the White attitude to the Bantu is a report in the "Natal Daily News" of January 17, concerning the charge against a White of assaulting a Native (then in hospital with a fractured skull), with a hammer. The judge said: "If you had struck the Native once, probably no more would have been heard of it, but you continued striking him because you were in a terrible rage," and fined the White £1.

The Press carries fairly full overseas news, but accept at face value most of the pro-Finnish cables. But there is a general agreement that there should be no entanglement with Russia until the war with Hitler has been decided.

Whither Minorities?

By The Hon. Mr. M. N. DALAL.

II

The following are further extracts from a book entitled "Whither Minorities"? by the Hon. Mr. M. N. Dalal which will be published this month:

Before we consider the peculiar case of India, let us cast a glance at the provision of Minority Rights, and their safeguards in the new States created after the World War of 1914-18. There, the problem was a question of national minorities, divided from the majority by race, religion, or tradition. It was and is a very acute problem even though arbitrary and artificial. The lessons learnt in trying for twenty years to solve it may throw useful light upon our particular problem in India.

* * * *

The basic principle of the new system is that specific Rights of Minorities are defined, and placed under the guarantee and control of the League of Nations. Their rights are embodied in Treaties between the signatory states, who are members of the League of Nations. By this arrangement, instead of any single state, or group of States, e.g., France, intervening in the affairs of Italy in 1659,—taking it upon itself to redress the grievances of other peoples, the Council of the League of Nations is authorised to act in regard to any breach, or threatened breach, of Minority Rights, in States where the majority in power is likely to be hostile to such Minorities. The Minority, as such, is not recognised as an international personality. Nor has it any right to approach direct the League of Nations. One of the signatory states to the treaty, or a Member of the Council of the League, can alone bring to the notice of the League the infraction, or possible infraction, of the rights of Minorities, guaranteed by the League by treaty with a particular state. In the case of states complaining who are members of the League Council, or signatories to the treaties, it is necessary to refer, at the option of such a State, the matter to the Permanent Court at the Hague for an advisory opinion. The Council is competent to discuss any infraction of the treaty, if its attention is drawn by one of its members. In the case of any dispute between a Member of the Council, and the signatory state against which such complaint has been lodged, any question of law or fact, arising out of the provision of the treaties, must be referred to the Permanent Court at the option of the Member of the Council. If the dispute is with a State not a Member of the Council, the general conventional provisions will apply.

* * * *

Arbitrary intervention of individual States is thus sought to be eliminated. The collective intervention of the League of Nations, as a whole, ensures, on the one hand, the signatory State responsible for the due observance of the rights of minority, which it has undertaken by Treaty to assure, from any intervention in its internal affairs by any other State; and, on the other, assures a judicial consideration of the alleged breach or threatened breach of any guaranteed right of any recognised Minority.

While it is left to a Member of the League Council to require any such question relating to law or fact, arising out of the treaties, to be referred to the permanent Court of the League, any State, whether a member of the Council or not, can invoke the provisions of Article 11-17 of the Convenant of the League, in regard to the protection of Minorities.

The rights guaranteed to the Minorities, which are described as "racial, religious, or linguistic", are contained in the Treaties made with new States set up in 1919-20, or in the Declarations made by some of these States before the League of Nations.

* * * *

The Rights included in this Treaty, not only guaranteed and assured complete equality of civic status, but specially mentioned certain Rights which are regarded as of the essence of the Minorities' particular life, which it is considered as fair to be assured to them. Thus the use of their own language in Courts, and its cultivation in public schools; the freedom of worship, the right to employment pro-rata in the public services of the State, and representation in the Government institutions of the new State,

(Continued on page 8, col. 5)

Frankly Speaking

Sweden's Troubles

The position of Sweden is pathetic. She wonders what will happen to her and she is desperately trying to avoid it. Russia's veto on the projected defensive alliance between Norway, Sweden and Finland has served to convert her apprehension into positive alarm. But, in that respect, she can do no more than wish and plead hopefully. Her Defence Minister seeks to delude himself into the belief that "goodwill" would yet carry the alliance through. But at the same time he does confess that it would be prudent not "to hasten the question unduly." Meanwhile, the Nazis, taking advantage of Sweden's situation, have, apparently, increased their pressure, for, the Swedes are energetically and agitatedly working to strengthen their defences. But we do not think the Nazis will go beyond bullying and threatening. Swedish ores are too valuable to be lost even for a few months through a war.

Tightening The Blockade

The interpretation of recent speeches by British Ministers, including Mr. Chamberlain, is being corroborated by a new vigour in Franco-British activities. What has been happening during the last two or three days on the Norwegian and Danish coasts shows that the British are tightening the blockade in grim earnest and even at the risk of displeasing neutrals. Norway has protested against the infringement of her rights. But then, Mr. Churchill would, perhaps, retort that Norway had for long been bearing up with a more ruthless and even brutal violation of her rights by Germany.

University Education

In his convocation address at the Gurukula Vishva Vidalaya of Kangri Mr. M. S. Aney pointed out many defects in the prevalent system of education in Indian Universities. Some of the defects lie on the surface while others are deep beneath it. And Mr. Aney has exposed some of those of the latter class. He paints a sad reality when he describes an average educated youth as one who "generally moves with a vacant mind unable to know what he is, what he should be, what is his mission in life and what is his goal" and who "has no vision, no spirit of adventure and no initiative." But the trouble is that while many are agreed in spotting out the defects, few are agreed on the best methods of removing them. And it is this disagreement that gives a long lease to the existing system. Probably India will have the education best suited to her only when she is quite free. That, however, is no reason why we should not attempt to reform the present system as far as circumstances permit.

Grave Allegations

The representation made to Sir Gilbert Wiles by the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union for an inquiry into allegations made against certain police officers deserves to be seriously considered by Government. If the facts are as stated, we cannot imagine any justification for the raids into the workers' homes. Government may either make an impartial inquiry into these allegations or, as suggested by the Union, give it sanction to prosecute the said officers and constables on charges of assault. In the dispute between the workers and the millowners the dice are already heavily loaded against the former. It would not be fair for Government to add to their difficulties. Excessive zeal on the part of police officers may defeat the very purpose intended by them.

"The Pioneer"

We congratulate our contemporary, "The Pioneer" of Lucknow, on the occasion of its 75th anniversary. The journal has fittingly celebrated this happy event by the publication of an attractive Supplement which traces its history from the day of its birth in Allahabad way back in 1865. Much water has since flown down the Ganges (and, one may now say, the Gomti) and "the Pioneer" can look back upon a continuous career that should be considered quite long in this country. We have not always agreed with the editorial policy of "The Pioneer", but we have no hesitation in saying that it has generally maintained a commendable standard of efficient journalism. The people of the U. P particularly owe a debt of gratitude to "The Pioneer" as it was this paper that created the newspaper habit in those parts. The great Urdu poet and satirist, Akbar, often referred in his poems to "The Pioneer habit" as a symbol of modernism. This paper was really 'The Pioneer"!

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

"The plain fact is that "Muslim' India is not predominantly Muslim whereas "Hindu" India is predominantly Hindu. And so we lose all round. Partition merely partitions our own strength, strengthening the Hindu community and weakening the Muslim. It is against both Muslim and Indian interests. The issue is now clear before us Muslim. Do we believe in Hindu-Muslim unity or not? If we think it impossible our place is within the League. If we think it possible our place is outside."

Mr. M. R. A. Baig.

* * * *

Doctor Alam, says the report of Lahore League proceedings, "repelled with great force the notion that the scheme outlined in the resolution was a dream."

Some of us can well visualise the remarkable scene.

* * * *

The worthy gyro-tech—sorry, pyro-technician—sorry again, we mean Doctor Alam "referring to the epithet of political maniac given to Mr. Jinnah by some of his Hindu friends wished there had been two such maniacs in the Muslim community...."

Was it the hint of a modest offer to the Muslim community?

* * * *

Mr. Zakir Ali emphasised that "the implementing of the resolution depended upon the brave Muslim Punjabees and Iron-built Pathans of the North-West Frontier Province."

Although it was proposed and seconded by a Lion from Bengal and a Tiger from the United Provinces.

* * * *

SIND TO GO "DRY" IN FIVE YEARS

New Ministry's Plans —Headlines.

Is there no Muslim League in Sind to resist this foolish and harmful programme?

* * * *

To "dispel disappointment" felt by the German people at his diplomatic failure at the Brenner Pass, Herr Hitler is to make a big political speech shortly.

In other words he will disperse public disappointment by tear gas.

* * * *

It is reported that "a stir was created in America" as a result of an openly anti-Nazi speech by the U.S. Minister in Canada.

We, personally, are not prepared to believe the report until it is corroborated by the "New York Times" and the "Herald Tribune," the only two newspapers in America.

* * * *

"If," says Lord Halifax wistfully, "others had shared Finland's determination to resist evil and barbarism in the only possible way now left to civilisation—force of arms—the citizens of our two countries would now have been fighting side by side in a common cause."

And if others shared in Czecho-Slovakia's determination to resist evil and barbarism.....!

* * * *

A spirited controversy, we notice, is going on between Britain and Germany as to whether the R.A.F. raid on Sylt was a success or a failure.

Why not have it conclusively decided in the only possible way?

* * * *

"Is your wife changeable, old man?"

"I've never tried, but I shouldn't think so."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Fame frequently costs more than it is worth.

If a man has enough push he'll manage to pull through.

Some men are born leaders and most women are born drivers.

It takes a widow who is fishing for No. 2 to distinguish between a nibble and a bite.

Place the curiosity of a woman before the camera and the result will be a picture of some man.

"Know thyself," says the philosopher. Yet how disappointed some men would be if they knew themselves.

CHINESE SCORE BIG VICTORY

Recapture Lingshan After Great Battle: Huge Casualties Inflicted

CHUNGKING, Mar. 24.

Field dispatches state that following a big battle in which the Japanese suffered 5,000 casualties, Chinese troops have retaken Lingshan near the Japanese-occupied town of Nanning, on the Indo-China trade route.

The Japanese captured Lingshan last week in an effort to consolidate their communications between Nanning and the coast. The Chinese maintained strategic positions in the Japanese rear, while the main force retired to the mountains north-east of the city.

There they gave battle and compelled the Japanese to retreat and recaptured Lingshan and now threaten the Japanese with encirclement.—Reuter.

SURE OF NAZI VICTORY

German Labour Leader Out To Annihilate Allies

LONDON, March 25.

ACCORDING TO THE GERMAN RADIO DR. LEY, LEADER OF THE GERMAN LABOUR FRONT, SPEAKING AT A MEETING IN THE CAMP IN SIEGFRIED LINE IN THE SAAR DISTRICT, REFERRING TO THE HARDSHIPS SUFFERED BY THE GERMAN PEOPLE AND THE GERMAN ARMY DURING THE PAST WINTER DECLARED: "IT IS A MIRACLE THAT THE SPIRIT OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE HAS NOT BEEN BROKEN BY THESE SUFFERINGS; BUT WE IN GERMANY ARE LIKE THE CONCRETE OF THE WESTERN WALL—THE LONGER IT LASTS THE HARDER IT GETS."

Dr. Ley declared that many Germans at the beginning of the war felt uncertain and depressed when they contemplated the powerful resources of their opponents but this depression had gone and nobody dared doubt that Germany would be victorious.

Dr. Ley described "Complete annihilation of Britain and France" as the German aim.—Reuter.

NAZI CLAIM AND BRITAIN'S DENIAL

BERLIN, March 25.

The claim that six British planes were shot down in the raid over Sylt on the night of March 19 and 20 is made in a war commentary issued by the German official news ed by the German official news agency, which adds that during the last few days bodies and wreckage from further British planes have been washed up on northern islands. Careful investigation, the news agency says, has shown that the wreckage belongs to at least three other planes, which added to the three reported with certainty as having been shot down makes six.

KINGSLEY WOOD'S STATEMENT.

On Wednesday last Sir Kingsley Wood stated in the House of Commons that with one exception all aircraft taking part in the Sylt attack returned safely to their bases.

BR. AIR MINISTRY'S DENIAL.

The Air Ministry announces that the claims now made by the official German news agency to the effect that a considerable number of British aircraft were lost as a result of the attack on Sylt are wholly false. As already announced only one British aircraft engaged in operation failed to return to its base.

French 'Plane Shot Down

BERLIN:—A German High Communique states that the day passed quietly in the west. Air Force continued reconnaissance flights over France.

Near Zweibrucken, a French reconnaissance plane was shot down by German pursuit planes patrolling the western frontier.—Reuter.

Runs Aground While Evading Br. Warship

The "Ostpreussen" (5,000 tons) was proceeding from Konigsberg, but cruised several days near Skaw owing to a warning against going further north because a British warship was patrolling. The Captain then ordered to go south, but while doing so it ran aground.—Reuter

LONDON, Mar. 24.

An Air Ministry bulletin declares that there is no truth in the reports published abroad that one or more R.A.F. aircraft violated Danish neutrality and fired on civilians.—Reuter.

* * * *

LONDON, Mar. 24.

An Admiralty communique announces that His Majesty's trawler "Lochassater" was sunk by a mine and all the crew were rescued, and of those failing to disclose, and of those failing to assist the authorities in apprehending the criminals.—A. P.

Hitler To Make

BIG POLITICAL SPEECH

Giving Finishing Touches At Berchtesgaden

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 24.

Rumours are circulating in Berlin, according to the "Handelsblads" correspondent that Hitler will deliver a big political speech shortly.

Hitler, it is believed, will be spending the Easter at Berchtesgaden putting the finishing touches to the speech.

Despite official Soviet denials that M. Molotov is going to Germany, prospects of an understanding between the Axis powers and Russia regarding the Balkans remains the chief topic of conversation in Berlin political circles.

It is thought new light will be shed on this in Hitler's speech which is also intended to dispel disappointment which the German people are beginning to feel at the Fuehrer's failure to present them with a diplomatic success following his recent meeting with Mussolini.—Reuter.

CAPTAIN TAKEN PRISONER: SHIP SUNK

COPENHAGEN, March 25.

According to accounts received here the "Edmund Hugostinnes" was "en route" from the Danish harbour with a cargo of coke when it was stopped by two submarines.

They fired warning shots, but the steamer did not stop until the fourth shell penetrated the ship, wounding the second officer and the steward. British sailors immediately boarded the steamer and took the Captain as prisoner.

They gave the crew 15 minutes to leave and then sank the ship.

BR. EXPERTS' ANSWER TO NAZI ATTACKS

LONDON, March 25.

British ship experts have now produced an effective answer to the recent German attacks on light ships. In future the German bombers may attack them but their task will be more difficult and there would be less danger to the lives of seamen.

One of these new light ships is now on view.—Reuter.

Tweedsmuir's Bequest

LONDON, March 25.

The will of the late Lord Tweedsmuir makes only one bequet of a public nature. Lord Tweedsmuir has directed his trustees to hand over to the National Library of Scotland "all books in my library dealing with the Marquis of Montrose, which the National Library may desire."—Reuter.

Italian Ships On Danube

ROME, March 25.

Several Italian freighters are expected shortly at Galatz, a Rumanian port on the Danube to resume shipments of grain and wood. The Danube is now completely free from ice in certain parts and has been re-opened for navigation on its lower reaches.—Reuter.

Danish Parliament Session To-day

BERLIN, March 25.

An extraordinary Session of the Danish Parliament has been called for mid-day to-morrow according to a German news agency telegram from Copenhagen, which adds that the Session has been called to deal with home affairs only.—Reuter.

HUMANITY IN CHAOS

Primate Advocates Overthrow Of Evil Powers In Nazi Raj

LONDON, Mar. 24.

The Archbishop of Canterbury preaching in Canterbury Cathedral said that at no time within the last 1,700 years had the powers of evil been more active and insolent.

He added "Truly it is a spectacle of humanity suffering in a bitter chaos. We cannot believe that it is God's will that this reign of brute force should prevail. We cannot doubt that it is in accordance with God's will that Britain and her Allies should do their utmost, regardless of cost to end this evil.

The Archbishop of Canterbury urged that after overthrowing the powers of evil embodied in Germany's present rulers and winning back the lands they ravaged, it would be vital that we should build on the ground thus cleared a better order of human life.—Reuter.

ONLY REMEDY FOR ALL WORLD EVILS

VATICAN CITY, Mar. 24.

Christianity assures hope and peace to all who practice it, declared His Holiness the Pope in a Latin Homily pronounced during the High Mass at St. Peter's to-day.

His Holiness painted a sombre picture of the errors and scourges—especially the war—which are now inflicting the world, and called on all men to conform to the Christian doctrine taught by the Saviour, "the only remedy for the moral, social and economic disorders from which all nations are suffering."—Reuter.

MORE BURDENS FOR JAPANESE TAX-PAYER

TOKIO, March 25.

A Taxation Reform Bill, by which the Japanese Government aims at increasing revenue from taxation by 500 million yen annually, was passed into law when the House of Peers adopted the Bill as amended by the Lower House.

The Finance Minister described the plan as "unprecedented in its vastness and its scope in the annals of taxation in Japan."—Reuter.

NO RECENT PROTEST

Investigation Into Norwegian Allegations Against Britain

LONDON, March 25.

Reuter learns that no representations concerning the allegations of British infringement of Norwegian neutrality have been received through the Norwegian Legation in London since last week.

Prior to the end of last week representations were received at the Foreign Office, which were concerned in the main with alleged cases of infringement of Norwegian neutrality by British aircraft. These representations are now a subject of investigations by appropriate British authorities.

Reuter understands that the Norwegian representations were received about Thursday last. The allied activities by British ships played some part therein, but the main contentions hinge upon aerial activities.—Reuter.

Protest To Be Made To London?

OSLO: March 25.

Official Admiralty statement says that a German trawler at Hustadviken reported on Thursday that she had been threatened by a British destroyer in the Norwegian territorial waters.

"The same day a German cargo boat was escorted by a Norwegian torpedo boat across Hustadviken when a British destroyer signalled asking the name of the German steamer.

The Norwegian torpedo boat obtained withdrawal of the destroyer from the Norwegian territorial waters. The Norwegian Legation in London has been instructed to protest."

"On Friday a British destroyer tried to stop a German ship in the Norwegian territorial waters near Obrestad", the statement continues. It adds that the case is being investigated by the Norwegian authorities.—Reuter.

FUNERAL TRIBUTES TO YAKUB HASSAN

MADRAS, March 25.

"Mr. Yakub Hassan has been making arrangements for calling a conference of Nationalist Muslims at Delhi. He is gone but his spirit will remain to give a lead to his Moslem brethren and to take them into the channels of nationalism", observed Dr. P. Subbarayan paying a tribute to Mr. Yakub Hassan at his funeral.

Mr. Bahseer Ahmed, M. L. A., said Mr. Yakub Hassan's devotion to the Muslim League and the Congress was unrivalled. It was he, who revived the League, fighting against the opposition of those, who were to-day its members.—A. P.

ELECTION TRIBUNALS

Should Be Instruments Of Unity In Ranks, Says Kripalani

ALLAHABAD, March 25.

In the course of a circlar letter, Acharya Kripalani, the General Secretary of the Congress has asked all the Provincial Congress Committees to take immediate steps to constitute provincial and other election Tribunals.

He says that according to the Constitution, the Provincial Executives do not have to wait for the fixing of a particular date by the Working Committee, and the tribunals have to be appointed as a matter of routine business, immediately after the Constitution of their executives.

Appealing for unity among the ranks of Congressmen Acharya Kripalani says, "The Provincial Tribunal is to be elected either unanimously or by a majority. The object of this is that the tribunal should enjoy the confidence of all sections of the P.C.C. It is quite possible that the election of the tribunal may fulfil the normal requirements of the Constitution, and yet may be such, as would lack the confidence of all sections of the House. We need at this hour of our trial all the unity that we can command in our ranks. I have no doubt that the new tribunals will be elected on a broad and united basis, commanding the confidence of all Congressmen.—A.P.

Savarkar's Definition Of "Hindu"

SALEM, March 24.

A definition of the term "Hindu" was given by Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, at the Provincial Conference of the Sabha here.

He said that a Hindu was one who considered Hindustan as the land of his birth and as the land of his religion, whatever it might be. A Hindu ought to remember always that he was born in India and that India was his Holy Land, that is, the land where his Gurus had their birth. The definition held good of the various denominations of the Hindu race, the Sikhs, the Jains, and Lingayats. The Muslims, Christians and Jews, even if born in India, looked to Arabia as their Holy Land and, therefore, they did not come within the meaning of the word "Hindu".—A. P.

TORONTO, March 24

Political observers expect that the present Liberal Government headed by Mr. Mackenzie King will be confirmed in power at Tuesday's general election with a clear majority of at least 50 in a House of 245.

The present majority is 76.

WHY MAHATMA HESITATES TO LAUNCH C. D.

Congress Organisation Must Become Fool-Proof Machine With One Mind And One Programme, Says Shankarrao Deo

That Civil Disobedience could not be launched immediately, unless revolutionary changes were made in the Congress organisation was the statement made by Mr. Shankar Rao Deo addressing a gathering of the members of the Maharashtra Rajakiya Sabha at the Congress House on Monday evening, with Mr. S. K. Patil in the chair. The subject he spoke on was "The message of Ramgarh."

Explaining what he characterised as the contradiction in the situation he said that thousands of young men and women all over the country were awaiting the call of the Congress, prepared to court imprisonment or suffer the utmost sacrifice which they would be called upon to make. By every token the country was in a greater state of preparation to-day than it ever was. Still Gandhiji hesitated and said that the necessary atmosphere for the struggle was not present.

WHAT VITIATES ATMOSPHERE

The reason for this was the next struggle would be the final struggle: it would mean a complete transfer of power from Britain to Indian shoulders. But it was doubtful, if civil war, riots and anarchy could be prevented in that contingency, unless a thoroughly non-violent atmosphere and perfect unity were achieved now alone. Daily the Hindu-Muslim problem was becoming more delicate, and its solution was as far away as ever. Also there was the fear that Fascist and semi-Fascist movements within the country might engender chaos.

Concluding, he said that unless internal purity was achieved, non-violent atmosphere created and the cult of the Charkha was strictly adhered to by every Congressman, it was futile to talk of a struggle.

What was the sense of speaking about the great following that Gandhiji would get in a struggle, when his followers would not abide by the conditions he imposed upon them? Only when the entire Congress organisation reposed implicit trust in Gandhiji, sunk all their party differences and became a thoroughly disciplined body, with "one programme, one party and one mind" could the final and decisive struggle be launched.

TROUBLE AT BIDAR

Crowd Indulges In Incendiarism: Shops Gutted: Several Arrests

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn), March 25.

Holi passed off peacefully in Hyderabad City but reports from one or two districts in the State tell of minor clashes, while reports of disturbances of a serious nature were received from Bidar, resulting in one death. At the latter place it is alleged the disturbance was not the result of Holi but due to private altercation between two young Hindus and certain Muslim cartmen.

A Press note issued by Government states that in the evening of March 23 exchange of hot words between two young Hindus and one Muslim cartman resulted in the Muslim receiving rifle shot in shoulder.

The police seems to have reached the spot immediately and effected arrests one of two Hindus. Meanwhile it is said that crowds gathered near the local hospital and demanded the arrest of the assailant, while another crowd indulged in setting fire to shops in Gunj Bazar. It is said much damage has been caused in Gunj Bazar and several shops seem to have been gutted. Police are said to have cordoned Gunj and salvaged property, which was being thrown into streets by the owners. Special police contingents have been dispatched to Bidar and several arrests effected.

According to Government version of the three Hindus, who were admitted into hospital, one died, whereas two others as well the Muslim cartman, who is in hospital, are progressing and expected to recover.

ANOTHER KILLED IN CAWNPORE

CAWNPORE, March 25.

After a comparatively quiet morning there was a recrudescence of communal trouble in the city this afternoon. One person is reported to have been killed, while eleven others were injured up to 6 p. m. as a result of stray assaults in various parts of the City. Two of the injured are reported to be in a precarious condition.

One of the persons injured on Saurday night succumbed to his injuries in hospital, thus bringing the total number of dead to six.

Hitherto the total number of casualties including dead, since the outbreak of the communal trouble is 33.—A. P.

District Magistrate's Communique

CAWNPORE, March 25.

The District Magistrate, Cawnpore, in a Communique says that although there has been no further riots to-day in Cawnpore City, several stray assaults have occurred, as a result of which two people were killed and twelve injured.

Arrests have been made in connection with nearly all cases. The warning is given that if any further cases occur, a more rigorous Curfew restriction would have to be enforced and that arrests would be made of those suspected of having knowledge of the crime, which they would not

Council Or Debating Society?

Ineffective Powers Of Indore's Reformed Legislature

INDORE, March 25.

Enlargement of the existing Legislative Council, which will now consist of fifty members with the majority of them elected, is the chief feature of the reforms declared to-day by H. H. the Maharaja Holkar, who has accepted with some modifications the report of the Constitutional Reforms Committee appointed last year.

CONSTITUTION OF COUNCIL

Thirty members in the new Council will be elected, while sixteen will be nominated. The latter will include two Ministers, six other officials and eight non-officials, including representatives of Harijans and Labour. Seventeen of the elected seats will go rural constituencies, election for which will be indirect through the existing panchayets or elected panches. Urban municipalities will get eight seats while nine seats will be distributed among special constituencies, graduates getting one, Jagirdars two, textile industry one, other industries one, Chamber of Commerce one, trade and commerce one and women two. Election for Urban constituencies will be direct.

There will be separate electorates for Muslims for whom our seats have been reserved in Urban and Rural constituencies.

The President of the Council shall be appointed by the Maharaja and the Deputy President elected by the Council, which may also appoint a Finance Committee and an Education and Public Health Committee for advising on financial and nation-building questions.

COUNCIL'S POWERS

The Council shall possess the rights of interpellation, introducing legislation, discussing the budget and passing resolutions except on matters concerning the ruler or the ruling family, foreign relations, the Army, constitution of the State or Legislative Council and rules made thereunder, the Civil List and Acts done in exercise of the Royal Prerogative and perpetual rights granted by Sanads.

No motions affecting the State revenue or religion or religious rites or usages of any class or creating racial bitterness can be introduced. Without previous sanction of the Government, the Council cannot pass legislation affecting the Maharaja's inherent powers, including suspension and amendment of the constitution or vetoing or suspending of any bill, etc. All bills passed become law on the Maharaja's assent.

The constitution will be re-examined after six years. In case it works satisfactorily one Minister from elected members of the Council will be appointed.

Franchise and Delimitation Committees have been appointed. Another Committee for drafting Standing Orders has also been appointed.—A. P.

ITALY DENIES

Plan To Divide Balkan And Danube Basin

ROME, Mar. 24.

The suggestion that Italian and German Governments are to form a triumvirate with Moscow to divide the Balkan and the Danube basin into respective spheres of influence, is described in Italian political circles as sensational propaganda by the plutocratic democracies aimed at spreading dismay and anxiety among the neutral.

Sgr. Gayda writing in the "Voce D'Italia" dencunces these reports which he alleges are being used by "certain French quarters to create a pretext of Italo-German threat to justify as defensive measures certain Franco-British measures which bear a rather offensive character."—Reuter.

"GERMANY WAS SURE TO ATTACK"

TRANSPORT OF BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS TO FINLAND WOULD HAVE WIDENED WAR FRONT.

BERLIN, March 25.

Commenting on a statement attributed to M. Swinufvud, the Finnish ex-President, that Germany would not have intervened if Sweden had officially done so in favour of Finland, the official news agency states:

"Germany was left in no doubt that the transport of British and French troops through Norway and Sweden and any intervention by these countries in accordance with British demands would have been the first act of widening the theatre of war with unforeseenable results, a widening of which would have been a threat to Germany from the north.

"Germany was determined to react in such an event. This was known to these states."—Reuter.

ADVOCATE DEBARRED FOR YEAR

Mysore Chief Justice's Sartorial Dictum

BAGALORE, March 25.

Holding that the respondent had no previous political convictions and that he was guided by others, the Chief Justice of the Mysore High Court suspended from practice Mr. Khenjarappa, Congressman and Advocate of Madhugiri, for one year only for disobeying the order of the District Magistrate of Kolar of August 14 last year, prohibiting him from addressing public meetings in the Gold Fields area.

Another Congressman Mr. M. Govinda Reddi, whose case also came up this evening for a similar offence, appears in court dressed in Khadi clothes and wearing Khadi cap.

The Chief Justice asked why the respondent, who is also an Advocate, appeared in those clothes.

Mr. Reddi said he was appearing in court only as a party to a case.

SARTORIAL DICTUM.

The Chief Justice remarked that the respondent ought to be aware that political symbols had no place in the court and adjourning the case against him till to-morrow, He advised the respondent to appear in court in the proper Advocate's dress.—A. P.

Partial Hartal In Jubbulpore

HINDUS RESENT PROHOBITIVE ORDERS DURING HOLI FESTIVAL

JUBBULPORE, March 25.

On the expiry of the prohibitory order promulgated on the eve of Holi festivities, Mr. P. G. Braye, District Magistrate, further extended it to-day till the morning of April First. The order directs people not to carry lathis or weapons within the limits of the Jubbulpore Municipality but does not impose restrictions on processions or traditional Holi celebrations.

Hindus observed a partial hartal yesterady and resolved not to celebrate Holi until the expiry of the present order. Though excitement and tension prevail, the situation is well under control and the city is strongly guarded.—A. P.

Record Number For Madras S. S. L. C.

MADRAS, March 25.

A record number of students, about 23,800, from different parts of the Madras Presidency sat for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination, which commenced to-day.—A. P.

The Half-Column By "Dim"

Muslim India must stand on its own feet—reads the headline of a local paper summing up the Muslim League proceedings for the day. I agree, so long as the rest of India is not expected to go on its knees.

* * *

Jockey Britt has created a new record for winning mounts. He is worthy of that achievement and as a lover of that sport, one cannot help saying that his riding this season fully deserves the success he has achieved. Even the great Dillon would have cheered if he saw Britt side Jambal, to victory.

* * *

Racing on the whole has been cleaner this year than ever before and the interest that the public, the press and the authorities have taken is all to the good.

* * *

Mr. M. C. Patel, the trainer, must have lost a lot of weight rushing so frequently across the lawn to lead in his winning mount.

* * *

I understand that some of the characters of "The Rains Came" are in Bombay at the moment. How interesting to be able to say that is the man from Chapter XII or that is the lady—well, never mind.

Hindus Oppose India's Partition

Savarkar Wants Hindustan And 'Not Anglostan' Or 'Pakistan'

MADRAS, March 25.

THE DECLARATION THAT THE HINDU MAHASABHA COULD NOT TOLERATE AND WOULD OPPOSE WITH ALL ITS MIGHT THE MUSLIM IDEA OF DIVIDING INDIA INTO TWO ZONES WAS MADE BY MR. V. D. SAVARKAR, ADDRESSING A LARGE GATHERING AT TILAK GHAT TO-NIGHT.

Mr. Savarkar blamed the Congress leaders for stating that Swaraj could not be achieved without Hindu-Muslim unity. The speaker said that from that statement onwards the attainment of unity between the two communities had become more difficult. The Hindu Maha Sabha, he said, would be quite prepared to be with the Congress in framing a constitution for India provided the Congress would guarantee that representation of various communities in the machinery for the working of that Constitution would be on the basis of population and merit.

INDIAN TROOPS' ROLE

Mr. Savarkar referred to Mr. Jinnah's demand that Indian troops should not be sent out to fight against any outside Muslim Power and asked whether the representatives of his community in the Parliament of a Free India would not object to Indian troops fighting against a foreign Muslim power that tried to invade India.

Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu, President of the Madras Provincial Branch of the Hindu Mahasabha presided.

ADVICE TO HINDUS

Opening a branch of the Hindu Mahasabha in George Town, Mr. Savarkar said there was no hope whatsoever of India being free as a nation unless the Hindus consolidated themselves into one strong unit. Mr. Savarkar asked why Hindus should not organise themselves into a Pan-Hindu body and fight for their legitimate rights.

The Hindus had been in the country from very ancient times and all they wanted was that India should be a Hindustan and not an Anglostan or a Pakistan.

"Those who like to be assimilated with us will have their legitimate place, a place of equality with us. But we will not barter away our freedom to any other nation," he added.

Mr. Savarkar leaves for Bombay on Wednesday.—A.P.

For India's Partition

Jinnah Wants Goodwill Of Britain And Hindus

SAYS LAHORE SESSION OF LEAGUE SHOWED SOLIDARITY OF MUSLIMS

LAHORE, March 25.

"I am for a compromise and honourable settlement between Hindus and Muslims and the minorities, but the sooner the idea of any organisation, however great, representing all India is given up the better," declared Mr. Jinnah in the course of an interview this evening.

JINNAH WANTS GOODWILL

Characterising the declaration of their goal, which has been definitely laid down, of the division of India as a landmark in the history of the Mussalmans of India, Mr. Jinnah said: "I am asked what are the means by which we will realise this goal. My answer is firstly, by reason and persuading our Hindu friends and the British Government. We believe that our cause is right and we do not despair of convincing them. I really do not see why either our Hindu friends or the British Government should put difficulties in the way of our proposal. I firmly believe that the idea of one united India is a dream and, given goodwill and friendly understanding, Muslim India and Hindu India can live as most friendly neighbours free from clashes and frictions in their respective spheres peacefully and develop the Governments of their States to their own satisfaction."

BEGINNING OF STRUGGLE

"But the struggle will and must be continued," emphasised Mr. Jinnah, "and no man can say, when we are at the threshold of it, how it would proceed, and no man can lay down a scheduled programme, because it will depend upon so many factors that may develop and the nature of the obstacles that may be created, and we shall have to deal with the situation from to time as it may develop. But I know that Muslim India will not shirk any sacrifice as we have definitely made up our minds for the realisation of the goal that we have set in front of us. This is not a passive phase, and it is a mistake to think that the methods of Constituent Assembly will make any change in the solid opinion of the Mussalmans.

"I am for a compromise and honourable settlement between Hindus and Muslims and the minorities, but sooner the idea of any organisation, however great, representing All-India is given up the better."

SIGN OF SOLIDARITY

Summing up his impression of the League Session Mr. Jinnah said: "The first thing that has emerged from the Session of the All-India Muslim League is that in the face of the unfortunate occurrence on the 19th resulting in the loss of a large number of Muslims, which shook the Mussalmans of India and particularly of the Punjab and Lahore the Subjects Committee after many hours of deliberations came to a unanimous decision, and still more remarkable is the fact that the entire body of delegates in the open Session and the vast public accepted the resolution moved by the chair also unanimously. This has shown beyond doubt that the Mussalmans are capable of standing and going through an ordeal and trial worthy of any great political organisation. In my opinion, therefore, this Session was far more successful than it would have been otherwise, from that point of view."—A. P.

New Municipal Building For Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, March 25.

Following the example of Sind, the Ahmedabad Municipality proposes to stabilise Kacha Earth Roads with salt.

The Ahmedabad Municipality is to have new buildings at a cost of about Rs. 3 lakhs, where all the offices now accommodated in hired premises will be removed. The new buildings will have a tower seventy feet high, and will be the tallest in Ahmedabad with four stories.—A. P.

Assimilation On Condition That "Hindus Must Dominate"

MADRAS, March 25.

"There are other political and cultural flags but the Hindu flag is acceptable to all sections among the Hindus", declared Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha hoisting the Hindu Mahasabha Flag this forenoon on headquarters building of the political Hindu Sabha.

Hindus to-day, the speaker added, had come to realise that it was not only spiritual and cultural greatness that could save the nation, but that they must produce warriors and leaders equally great. The tri-colour flag had the same motive, and the same great idea as the Hindu flag. he observed but it was not based on fact. He stood for assimilation but only on the condition that Hindus must dominate.

Mr. Savarkar arrived here this morning from Salem and was accorded an enthusiastic reception at the Central Station by various Hindu organisations in the City and profusely garlanded. —A. P.

KHAKSARS TO CLIMB DOWN?

Punjab Govt. May Remove 'Unlawful' Ban If Demonstrations Are Stopped

LAHORE, March 25.

It is understood that the order declaring the Khaksar organisation as unlawful is likely to be withdrawn by the Punjab Government as soon as they are satisfied that the Khaksars have ceased demonstrations against the order prohibiting drills of a military nature.

It is stated that the Salars of the Khaksars are shortly meeting to decide whether the demonstrations should be abandoned.—A. P.

SEVEN KHAKSARS ARRESTED

RAWALPINDI, March 25.

Seven Khaksars, who attempted to hold a demonstration, were taken into custody.

Wearing uniforms and carrying "Belchas" the party made a sudden appearance, marched through the Raja Bazar and entered the Juma Mosque. Immediately afterwards Mr. Williams, Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Scott, Superintendent of Police, Raja Ghulam Mehdi, City Magistrate and Aga Sadatali, City Kotwal, reached the spot along with an armed and reserve police. The Khaksars were successfully persuaded to come out of the Mosque and surrendered their "Belchas."

All of them were immediately put under arrest.—A. P.

HINDU SABHA WELCOMES VICEROY'S DECLARATION

SALEM, March 24.

Resolutions welcoming the Viceroy's declaration of Dominion Status as a step towards independence and asking government to implement the declaration now, without waiting for the end of the war and urging that steps be taken to preserve the solidarity of the Hindu nation were passed by the Tamil Nadu Hindu Maha Sabha Conference this evening, Mr. V. D. Savarkar presiding.

Resolutions were also passed supporting the move for a military and naval college in the south and asking Dr. Moonje to take steps to start the same, denouncing Mr. Jinnah's plea for two separate nations and stoutly opposing the partition of India into two. Over a dozen resolutions were passed.

Mr. V. D. Savarkar speaking at the Conference to-night severely criticised Mr. Gandhi's latest statement that he would live in "Jinnah's Raj" as it would be Indian. Why then, asked Mr. Savarkar, could they not live under British Raj? He added that Mr. Gandhi was wrong in encouraging such "bluffs" on the part of the Moslems.

The Congress must remember that the Hindus were also Indians and that Moslems could live, in Hindustan as friends of the majority if they chose. If the Moslems preferred enmity the same would be returned in the same coin. The Hindu Maha Sabha would safeguard Hindus and their culture against all anti-Hindu attacks from whichsoever quarter they came.—A. P.

MAYORAL ELECTION

Federal Group Puts Up Candidate Against Congress Nominee

The Mayoral election for 1940-41 which will take place on Monday next does not promise to be a brisk one as before. So far there are only two candidates in the field nominated by two opposing parties, viz., the Congress Party and the Federal Group. Out of 117 councillors, the Federal Group commands sway over about forty members, while the rest belong to the fold of the Municipal Congress Party. Any attempt, therefore, against the Congress Party will meet with failure. The Federal Group, however, have put up one candidate against Mr. Mathradas Tricumji, the nominee of the Congress Party. There is no doubt, therefore, that only in the first round the result will be declared and Mr. Mathradas Tricumji will occupy the Mayoral chair.

The Federal Group had a meeting recently and nominated Mr. S. H. Goregaokar to contest the election. They decided to put up a candidate against the Congress Party just to show that the election of the Mayor was not unanimous.

Madras Working Class Cost Of Living

MADRAS, March 25.

The Working class cost of living index for Madras city for the week ending 23rd March, 1940, is 105, which is the same as for the three previous weeks.—A. P.

NEW DELHI, March 25.—Contributions to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund received till February 29, 1940 amount to Rs. 62.44.175-13-3.—United Press.

CONSTABLE SHOT DEAD

LAHORE, March 25.

A police head-constable was shot while travelling in a train between Lahore and Farozepur, says a report received from Bhatinda.

It is stated that the policeman, who was travelling in an inter class compartment, was fired at by some miscreant, who boarded the compartment. He was seriously wounded and was removed to a hospital where he died.

The police have arrested a Sikh in this connection.—A. P.

WHITHER MINORITIES?

(Continued from Page 6)

may well be considered as covering the sum total of the individual's activities in the daily concerns of life. If these are properly observed, there should be no ground to complain on the score of any denial of freedom or opportunity in social life. The difficulty lies, not in the inadequacy of the Rights guaranteed, but in the impossibility of evading any such guaranteed rights, so as to give ground for dissatisfaction and complaint.

* * * *

The main defect, however, of the machinery set up by the League Covenant, and the Treaties thereunder, lies in the fact, that the Minorities as such have no legal personality in International Law. They cannot, in their own name and directly, complain to the League about any infraction or threatened infraction, of the treaty provisions regarding their guaranteed rights, by the authority of the State in which they reside. This means that those who actually suffer from such infraction, or fear to do so, are not entitled to complain to the body guaranteeing their rights; but must rely on an outside authority to take up their cause. This is obviously improper, and makes the difficulty greater than ever. Though there is a consciousness or rights, there is no means in the hands of the party guaranteed to guard against any infringement of such rights.

The member of the League Council, drawing the latter's attention, must do so as regards matters of law or fact, and not mere tendencies. Such a member moving in the matter may have its own motives for its intervention; and those motives need not be undiluted concern for the just rights of the Minorities only. In fact it opens the door wide to the Minority in one State having constant dependence on the majority in another State; and so add to the volume of friction between these two States. The intervening State may take the occasion for such complaints a weapon for its own concealed aggressiveness. The Minority complaining may, in its turn, use this opportunity for adopting an intransigeant attitude towards the Government of the State they live in.

The opinion, again, of the Permanent Court, even when it is possible to obtain it, is of an Advisory Character only. The decisive authority, if there is any, resides in the Council of the League and that body is not always bound, nor has the means, to give effect to such an opinion.

* * * *

The League, besides, has no real effective power to enforce its decisions, even when it is convinced that a breach of Minority Rights has in fact taken place. The futility of the "sanctions" provided in certain articles of the League Covenant was but too painfully made prominent in the case of the Italo-Abyssinian War. They made a very vague shadowy obligation, which could be easily evaded, or frustrated by a determined State supposed to be at fault. Intervention in the domestic concern of any individual State, even when it is authorised by Treaties, is always difficult; and the experience of the working of the League Covenant in all these years goes far to show that the machinery of the League, as it was between 1920-1932 is not calculated to help effectively in this matter.

(To Be Continued.)

No. 117

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MUTT AND JEFF—Cicero No Doubt Thinks All Reindeer Wear Rain coats

By BUD FISHER

THEY SAY GIMMAKERS HAVE SANTA CLAUS WITH REAL DEER THIS YEAR! WE'LL TAKE CICERO OVER TO SEE THEM
YES, DEAR!
HEY, POP! LOOKA THE COW WITH A HATRACK ON ITS HEAD!
CICERO, HOW CAN YOU BE SO DUMB? DON'T YOU KNOW THE NAME OF THAT ANIMAL?
I THINK SO BUT I CAN'T REMEMBER IT NOW!
THINK HARD!-- WHAT DO I CALL YOUR MOTHER SOMETIMES?
HEY, POP, I MAY BE DUMB BUT I'M NOT THAT DUMB--
-YOU CAN'T TELL ME THAT'S AN OLD NAG!
12-19
Fisher

Yesterday's Races At Mahaluxmi

Backers Experience Lean Time: Britt-Patel Combination Again Successful

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

A feature of the sport at Mahaluxmi yesterday was the treble scored by M. C. Patel with his charges Jambal, Fire Fly and Golden Mantle. All three winners were ridden by Britt who has now beaten W. Dillon's record for the biggest number of winners in one season. However, it will be recalled that Dillon left Bombay when there were still five meetings still to go.

Backers had a thin time yesterday, for only two favourites scored and many alleged 'good' things were beaten in the course of the afternoon.

Mrs. M. Clarke's Delphi earned his first winning distinction when taking the Chantilly Plate. The Son of Pharos had run down the field in his last essay when considerably fancied and was hardly considered this time. Very capably ridden by W. Evans he came along to beat One I Love, National Flag and several others in easy fashion. Mahboob commanded a ready backing. Slowly away he was obliged to make his race on the outside and was always fighting a losing battle.

WON AT 8 TO 1

Night Alarm pulled off an 8 to 1 chance in the Stayers' Plate in the colours of Mr. P. B. Avasia Roberts brought him along at the right moment to peg back Coeur Brule in an exciting finish. Warrior's Call was a minor placegetter and was hard ridden to get these. Loll made far too much use of King's Highway and the gelding had no reserve when it came to the crucial test.

Thought likely to repeat a recent winning performance Gone With The Wind was again made the favourite in the Somerset Plate, Division I. but he proved unequal to the task of shouldering 9st-4lbs and was beaten in a good finish by Golden Mantle whose recent efforts had been the reverse of encouraging. Little Son was in the money and Honer M a recent winner of a similar race fourth.

Mr. A. Svamvur who has had a very lean season this year, saw his colours successfully carried to victory when So That's That got home on the Somerset Plate, Division II. The four year old was very capably handled by K. Narsaya, a Riding Boy, and won easily from Mangoola. Scion was a placegetter but the well fancied Scotch made no show.

SMART NEW ARAB

Nassar Ghazi defied a big penalty and won the Kowelt Plate, Division I. in the manner of a good horse. Backers had no doubt to his ability to win and he started at "evens". Altaf Beg and Hasheem were in the money, but that for Al Iraq who had a big following was among the beaten division.

The Gwalior jacket had a turn in the Koweit Plate Division II. When Fire Fly scored at the expense of Gazal, Dahman Fadhil and several others. The winner ran her race out with rare courage and has been wrongly dubbed on ungenerous sort.

Evans induced King's Wine to get her head in front in the Moolan Plate for which Indian Horses 4 and 5 years old, who had not succeeded in winning a race hitherto, were in opposition. The five year old daughter of Balloon King only just squeezed home in front of Hectic such fancied runners as Laxmidhar and Pratap had nothing to do with the finish.

FAVOURITE SQUEEZES HOME

Much excitement was poked into the finish of the Bandra Plate, Division I. Atilla appeared to have settled the pretensions of the well-favoured Jambal close home but Britt rode his mount out to the bitter end and got up again to snatch the verdict literally in the last stride. Many of the onlookers thought that Atilla had got home first by a good neck, but the Judge after all was in the best position to know.

Mrs. Justice's Saif Bahadur won Division I of the Bandra Plate from pillar to post. Hazim Beg, the favourite came from a long way back to finish as the winner up and Rafat Beg filled the lesser berth.

Investors who correctly nominated the winning Double received Rs. 98|- each. The Daily Treble was also won, and returned a dividend of Rs. 1,312|8.

THE SOMERSET PLATE (Division II). Distance—6 furlongs.

Winners, Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third, Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. A. Svamvur's SO THAT'S THAT 9-1 Kasi Narsi 1
Mr. A. Higgins' MANGOOLA 9-4 Bola 2
Mr. P. D. Bolton's SCION 9-0 Khandu 3
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's RELIABLE 7-9 Kambli 4

Did Not Run: Silk Apron, Black Magic.

Won by 1 1|2 length, 1|2 length, short head.

Time: 1min. 15 3|5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 62 for win, Rs. 28, Rs. 62 and Rs. 24 for places.

Favourite: Scotch.

Winner trained by J. Ruiz.

THE BANDRA PLATE (Division I). Distance—7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; Second, Rs. 500; Third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 3 lbs. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th Jllu, 1933, once 4 lbs. twice 7 lbs.; oftener 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mrs. Justice's SAIF BAHADUR 7-12 Whiteside 1
The Thakore Saheb of Dhrol's HAZIM BEG 7-12 Bromley 2
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's RAFAT BEG 8-10 Britt 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's ANEED 7-12 Malavich 4

Did Not Run: Abdal al Mosul, Sheriff, Fil Fil and Sa'ad Jassim.

Won by 1 1|2 length, neck, 1|2 length.

Time: 1min. 36 1|5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 112 for win, Rs. 25, Rs. 14 and Rs. 15 for places.

Favourite: Hazim Beg.

Winner trained by T. M. Goculdas.

THE BANDRA PLATE (Division II). Distance—7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; Second, Rs. 700; Third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reudced 3 lbs. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1939, once 4 lbs. twice 7 lbs; oftener 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's JAMBAL 8-5 Britt 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's ATILLA 8-8 Scanlan 2
Messrs. C. N. Permanand & Syed Fatah's LU'AYB 9-0 (car. 8-11) Jadhav 3
Mr. Ismail Ibrahim's SPITFIRE 8-5 Marrable 4

Did Not Run: Azmir, Zaid ul Khair, Silver Mine, Mulbun, Harsak and Muvamar.

Won by short head, 3 lengths 1 length.

Time: 1min. 36 4|5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 21 for win, Rs. 12, Rs. 21 and Rs. 16 for places.

Favourite: Jambal.

Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE MOOLTAN PLATE. Distance—7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; Second, Rs. 1,000; Third, Rs. 500.

For Indian Horses 4 and 5 years old maidens at the time of starting. W. A. reduced 4 lbs. Allowance—Mares allowed 3 lbs.

Mr. R. K. F. Singh's KING'S WINE 8-7, Evans 1
Mr. Osman Chotani's HECTIC 8-3, Meekings 2
The Thakore Saheb of Lathi and Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's TWINE 8-3, Whiteside 3
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's SHERABEL 8-0, Kassim Hassan .. 4

Did not run: Potato Jones. Mahboob's Choice, Tyrant, Welfare.

Won by short-head, 3 lengths. short-head.

Time: 1 min. 30 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 52 for win, Rs. 23, Rs. 48 and Rs. 35 for places.

Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE KOWEIT PLATE (Division I). Distance—1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; Second, Rs. 700; Third, Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's NASSR GHAZI 9-0, Brace 1
Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's ATTAF BEG 8-1, cd. 7-12, Jadhav 2
Mr. N. Rupchand's HASHIM 8-0, cd. 8-2, Burn 3
Mr. A. J. Hoyt's ORIENT 8-0, Simmons 4

Did not run: Asad, Saif Antar.

Won by neck, 2 lengths. 1 length.

Time: 2 mins. 10 1|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 21 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 25 and Rs. 42 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE STAYERS' PLATE. Distance—(About) 1 1|2 miles.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; Second, Rs. 1,000; Third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's NIGHT ALARM 7-4, cd. 7-7, Roberts 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar's COEUR BRULE 7-9, cd. 8-1, Britt 2
Messrs. E. G. P. Jayetileke and S. P. Wickremasinha's WARRIOR'S CALL 8-11, Burn .. 3
Mr. A. J. Hoyt's PRIVATE SEAL 7-4, cd. 7-6, Bromley 4

Not run: Lord Byron, Sea Battle.

Won by short-head, 1 1|2 lengths, 1 2 length.

Time: 2 mins. 40 3|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 89 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 14 and Rs. 12 for places.

Winner trained by G. A. Haji.

THE KOWEIT PLATE (Division II). Distance—1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; Second, Rs. 700; Third, Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's FIRE FLY 8-11. Britt 1
Mr. C. P. Chetti's GAZAL 8-4, Roberts 2
M. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's DAHMAN FADHIL 8-11, Brace 3
Mr. Osman Chotani's POPPY DAY 8-11. Meekings 4

Did not run: Sagban Pasha, Good Chance.

Tote paid Rs. 42 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 30 and Rs. 21 for places

Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE TICKFORD PARK PLATE. Distance—7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; Second, Rs. 1,500; Third, Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I which have not won a race in that class since 30th October, 1939, and all Horses in Class II.

Mrs. M. Clarke's DELPHI 8-0, Evans 1
H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's ONE I LOVE 9-11, Burn 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolha R. Cook 4
pur's NATIONAL FLAG 3-12, Whiteside 3
Mr. F. H. Mehta's Ticanto 8-6,

Did not run: Usk, Far West, Cheer Boys, Faris II, Tall Story.

Tote paid Rs. 170 for win, Rs. 39, Rs. 33 and Rs. 21 for places

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE SOMERSET PLATE (Division I). Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; Second, Rs. 700; Third, Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's GOLDEN MANTLE 8-7, E. Britt 1
The Raja of Akalkot and Shrimant Jaysinhrao P. Ghatge's GONE WITH THE WIND 9-4, Burn 2
Mr. M. S. Hakim's LITTLE SON 9-0, W. Evans 3
Mrs. P. T. Harrison's HONOR M 8-4, Marrable 4

Did not run: Mona Liza, Aquafortis.

Tote paid Rs. 61 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 12 and Rs. 22 for places.

Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

(Continued from col. 7)

might have improved the Customs' tally.

Once more Bareilly were busy, they did everything but score. In the last seven minutes the Customs were able to engineer one dangerous raid. The rest of this spell went in favour of Bareilly, but the Customs hung on to their lead and registered a lucky win.

TEAMS:

CUSTOMS ATHLETIC CLUB:—Cowton; Husnain and Aslam; S. M. Khan, F. Brewin and Saleem; Milne, Nasir, Feroze Khan, Pinto and Ansari.

BAREILLY NOBLES:—Tandon; Fasahat and Baboo Khan; Awasthi, Mehdi and Akhtar Zaman; Azmat Ali, V. Bhopal, Mangal, Khubchand and Inder Jit.

To-day's Games

Gymkhana ground—5-30 p. m.—Lusitanians "A" v. Kirkee United.

This match will be preceded by an exhibition match between the Y. M. C. A., Lahore and Bareilly Nobles at 4-15 p. m.

Practice Games

Two matches were played between teams interested in the Aga Khan tournament.

In the first the Y. M. C. A., Lahore, better St. Xavier's College, playing with 10 men, by 3 clear goals. The scoring was done in the last 5 minutes of the match.

Another encounter saw "The Times of India" go down before the Karachi Rangers. The score was 5—2. The Pressmen played without a goal-keeper.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

Luck Carries Customs Through

Bareilly Lose, Though Aggressors All The Way

Customs A. C. .. .. 1: Bareilly Nobles 0

BAREILLY NOBLES WERE NOT THE SLIGHTLY BETTER SIDE BUT IN EVERY SENSE THE SUPERIOR TEAM, YET, THEY ALLOWED THE CUSTOMS ATHLETIC CLUB TO BEAT THEM ON MONDAY IN THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THE CUSTOMS GOT ONE CHANCE IN THE TWENTY-FOURTH MINUTE AND J. PINTO DID NOT ALLOW THIS OPPORTUNITY TO GO BY.

POOR FORTUNE

On the other hand Bareilly's story of the progress of things was a tale of sheer bad luck. In a general run of poor fortune, the missing of six sitters figured. Nothing in the early half served as a hint of Bareilly coming defeat. Even with the Customs a goal up, the stands felt the Bombay side would eventually go down. Besides fortune being against them a clever Bareilly forward line, in which Khubchand shone, came up against a capable goal-keeper in Cowton. He seemed to revel in the busy time he was given, he did the work entrusted to him well, as he had to deal with an imposing blend of skill and speed which the Bareilly attack brought against him.

Aslam and Husnain had a warm 60 minutes, Aslam was the hustling man behind, and Husnain the better spoiler. F. Brewin did a deal of breaking up of good movements, but very often this cool pivot was cleverly outwitted.

The Bareilly Nobles were best in the attacking line. Kubchand was particularly tricky with his stick work. The inside-right, V. Bhopal was another good man, as was Azmat Ali, in the outside-right position. The Bareilly, half-line trio were a problem to the Customs and it was rarely they permitted even that sprite, J. Pinto, to get past. Critics preferred Fasahat of the two men playing backs. They were not overworked the something they were up against was generally blocked.

BAREILLY ON TOP

In a slow beginning the Customs were more aggressive, though their raiding at this stage had nothing particularly great in it, the Customs' passing being deplorable. In the eighth minute Referee J. Pinto held a tackle by a Customs' defender a foul. A penalty corner was nicely taken by Bareilly, a hot shot flashed through a forest of legs just wide.

A little later had Cowton not rushed out of his goal, a bit of nice passing between V. Bhopal, the Bareilly inside-right, and Mangal, the centre-forward, a goal was a likelihood.

After this the Customs had to contend with some very smart an good attacking by their opponents. A hot shot from a penalty corner hit-in was saved by Cowton. Almost immediately after Mangal, the centre-forward, missed a great opportunity to put the visitors ahead. With only Cowton in front of him, he put the ball on to his pads, the rebound was cleared by Aslam. Bareilly had a further bit of bad luck, Azmat-ali, the outside-right, flashed in a shot, it flew an inch past the left upright, but an inch on the wrong side.

CUSTOMS SCORE.

Just when Bareilly had done everything to make the stands anticipate a goal against the Customs, none were fruitful, though the third one of this series, a high shot from the top of the "D", very nearly robbed the Customs of their advantage. The Customs were pinned to their half X till the X 12th minute.

After this the ball did more journeying and both areas were visited. Though, the Customs had to do a little more in the way defending.

Cowton saved the Customs in the 20th minute. The rebound might have been used by V. Bhopal, but the Customs defenders swooped on him and bore him down.

Nasir two minutes later with a little from them, the Customs broke away. A melee in the Bareilly goal-mouth followed. In the scramble the ball got to J. Pinto, the Customs inside-left, a couple of yards away from the goal-line, he promptly tapped it over. This was in the 24th minute of the game.

Khubchand, the inside-left, added to Bareilly's story of poor luck, he threw away a golden chance of putting his side on terms before half time.

CUSTOMS FACE TROUBLE

Bareilly were a troublesome pack after the interval in the early minutes. Three penalty corners, a long one and a further two penalty corners were given speed

(Continued in col. 4)

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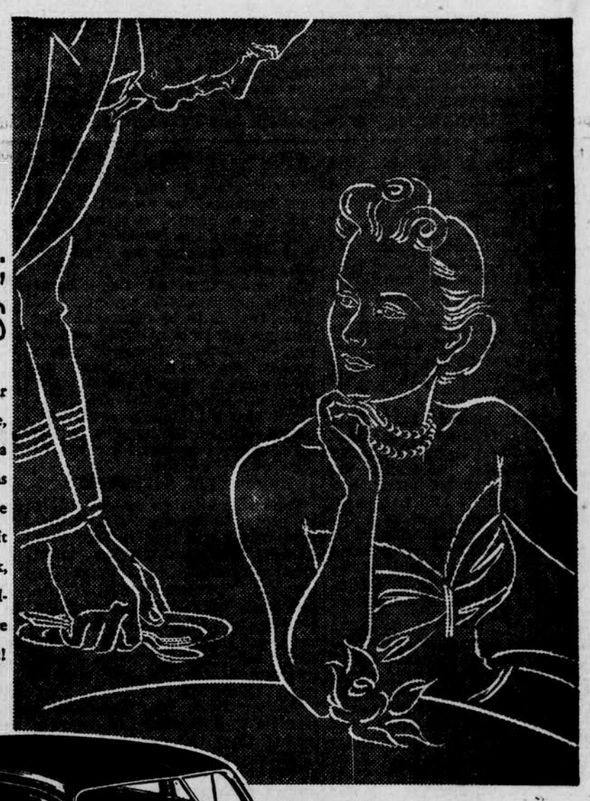

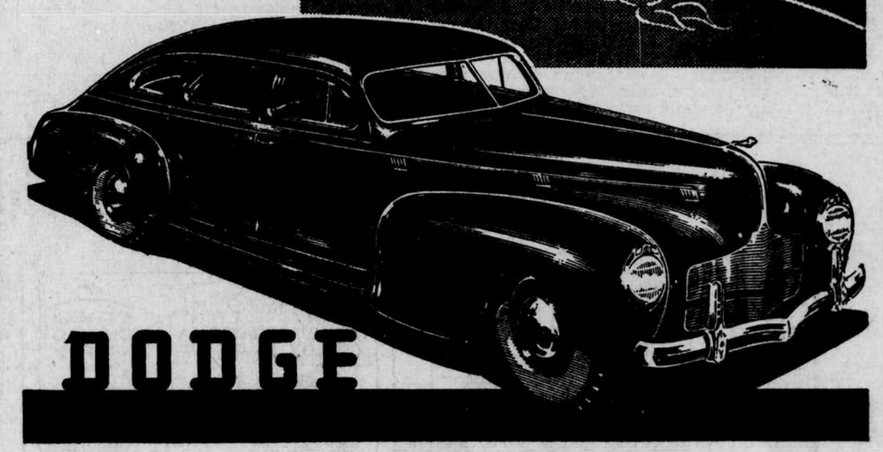

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1940

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Partitioned India Will Be

Detrimental To Muslim Interests

"PROGRESSIVE" CHIEF RESIGNS FROM LEAGUE

BAIG EXPLODES MYTH OF RECIPROCAL 'ADJUSTMENTS: MAJORITY'S GOODWILL THEIR ONLY SAFEGUARD

BOMBAY, March 25.

Mr. M. R. A. Baig, President Indian Progressive Group, in resigning from the Muslim League has issued the following statement—

"Believing partition to be against the best interests both of Muslims and of India, I have no alternative but to resign from the Muslim League now that partition has been accepted as its official creed. The sole aim of Muslim politics should be the securing of permanent peace. Any advance towards this goal is good politics; any departure from it, bad politics. Partition assumes permanent communal unity to be impossible and is, therefore, the worst politics.

Up to this stage, I have been an enthusiastic and loyal follower of Mr. Jinnah. He has done so much for the Muslims and for India. No one but he could have brought about the political awakening, after decades of slumber, amongst the Muslim masses. No one but he could have withstood, when all else were demoralised and defeated, the might of the victorious Congress. I believe that when the correct form of democracy for India is finally evolved it will be found that nothing has contributed more towards it than the stand Mr. Jinnah has made against the fascist and totalitarian tendencies of the Congress Working Committee.

Due to the situation in the country, solidarity amongst the Muslims was absolutely essential. Believing in this solidarity, I joined the League. I also believed it essential for the successful negotiation of a communal settlement that there should be a Muslim body that could "deliver the goods." The lack of such a body had broken up communal discussions in the past and in fact no one had played on the differences amongst Muslims more than the Congress leaders.

I, therefore, believed the Muslim League necessary for two reasons. To bring about solidarity and, through this solidarity, to bring about communal unity on a permanent basis. I still believe in these two reasons and if I fall out from the Muslim ranks it is because the first reason is being used for the exact opposite of the second. I do not believe in solidarity for the purpose of permanent separation and disunity.

Mr. Jinnah has no faith in constitutional safeguards. He is right. A thousand safeguards cannot protect a minority as long as the one safeguard that counts—the goodwill of the majority—is absent. It is true that the Congress being predominantly Hindu in composition is inevitably pro-Hindu in thought. For the larger part it is militantly provincial and communal but there is also a part —in a minority perhaps, but by no means weak and uninfluential—that is national and non-communal.

I feel that Muslim interests would have been better served if the Muslim League had directed its policy towards strengthening the hands of this group. I firmly believe that without goodwill of the majority, no safeguard is of any value. I admit that during these past years this goodwill has been very difficult to find. History will never forgive the Congress for the chances it has missed these last three years. But I cannot accept that because goodwill does exist to-day it will never exist. But quite apart from any question of Hindu-Muslim unity, partition is not to the advantage to any section of the Muslims. The problem facing India is to evolve a constitution under which the minorities feel that their interests are same in the hands of the majority. Partition leaves this question completely unsolved. In the area of India that is to be separated the Muslims are in a majority and so they are being liberated from nobody. On the other hand in the so-called 'Hindu' India, the 20,000,000 odd Muslims are jettisoned and infinitely weaker than before without the support of the main body of Muslims, are left to their own resources.

RECIPROCAL SAFEGUARDS

It is true that we are promised reciprocal safeguards. Mr. Jinnah says: "This will lead further to a friendly settlement all the more easily with regard to minorities by reciprocal arrangements and adjustments between Muslim India and Hindu India which will far more and adequately and effectively safeguard the rights and interests of Muslims and various other minorities."

Reciprocity on such lines is only possible if a balance of power exists. Does it exist? In the 'Muslim' India, the Hindu minority is 40 per cent. in numbers and enjoys perhaps seventy per cent. of economic life. In 'Hindu' India, the Muslim minority is under 12 per cent. in numbers and enjoys about 5 per cent. of economic life. Where is the balance? If this is the only safeguard the Muslim league can offer us Muslims who are in 'Hindu' India, after creating intense prejudice against us, we are infinitely worse off than before.

WE LOSE ALL ROUND

The plain fact is that 'Muslim' India is not predominantly Muslim whereas Hindu India is predominantly Hindu. And so we lose all round. Partition merely partitions our own strength, strengthening the Hindu community and weakening the Muslim. It is against both Muslim and Indian interests. The issue is now clear before us Muslims. Do we believe in Hindu-Muslim unity or not? If we think it impossible, our place is within the League. If we think it possible our place is outside.—A. P.

Sholapur Workers' Demand

No Settlement Between Parties: Conciliator Leaves For Bombay

SHOLAPUR, March 25.

After hearing both sides, Mr. S. R. Deshpande, Assistant Labour Commissioner, who has been appointed Conciliator for examining the question of dearness allowance, claimed by Sholapur mill workers, left for Bombay yesterday.

The parties could not come to any settlement.

It is understood both the parties are again meeting Mr. Deshpande at Bombay on March 26.

Probably this meeting has been arranged with a view to making one more effort for a settlement between the parties.

The workers are now claiming 18 per cent. allowance.—A. P. Special.

LUCKNOW, March 25.—Dr. B. S. Moonje has agreed to undertake a tour of the U. P. in the first week of April for a fortnight in connection with the Hindu Sabha work, states a press note issued by the secretary of the U. P. Hindu Sangathan Committee.— A. P.

Khare Sues Journalists For Defamation

Alleged Slanderous Remarks About Medical Practice Published

NAGPUR, March 25.

Dr. N. B. Khare, former Prime Minister of the Central Provinces and Berar filed before Mr. Mustafa, Magistrate First Class a complaint under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code (Defamation), against Mr. Pralhad Keshev Atre, Editor of the "Navayug" of Poona, Mr. P. V. Gadgil, Co-Editor of the Paper and Mr. Shriram Chandulal Hirachand, Controller of the "Navayug."

It is alleged that in the issue of February 11 they published an article beginning with "Dr. Jamal Gota" and among others made the following imputations:

That Dr. Khare with his usual idiotic and arrogant humour has said.....

That Dr. Khare's knowledge of medicine does not extend beyond giving a prescription of a purgative.

That Dr. Khare cannot examine the parts of human body beyond the abdomen. That people in Nagpur and Berar Province know Dr. Khare more by the name of Dr. "Jamal Gota". At present this is the only source of his maintenance.

These imputations, it is pointed out, are highly defamatory besides being false and malicious and have greatly lowered Dr. Khare in the estimation of the general public as also the members of his profession.

It is therefore prayed that the accused be summoned and tried and a warrant be issued for the seizure of all the copies that may be found in Poona, Bombay and Nagpur and other places with the original manuscript of this libel.

The case has been fixed for April 17. Messrs. S. R. Vaidya, R. W. Fulay Advocates appeared for Dr. Khare.

How Shots Missed Allabux

Ex-Sind Premier Relates Incident After Leaving Hardoi

KARACHI, March 25.

Giving his impression of the Hardoi incident Khan Bahadur Allabux, who arrived in Karachi this morning said that he and a European passenger were on opposite berths. All windows on the side of the European passenger were shut, except the window overlooking the lavatory, whereas the windows on the side of his berth were open. He was asleep, while the other passenger was awake.

Ten minutes after the train left Hardoi, the European passenger awakened Allabux and told him that there had been firing.

At first Khan Bahadur Allabux thought that somebody must have thrown a stone at his window, but his co-passenger showed him a neat round hole in a pane falling into the water closet, and convinced him that it had been caused by a bullet.

They looked for the spent bullet in the compartment but no trace was found. From the position of the hole in the window-pane it appeared that had it not been for the miscreant mistaking the water-closet window for the window of the compartment, the bullet would have hit the compartment on the side on which Khan Bahadur Allabux was sleeping. Evidently, the progress of the bullet was arrested by the partition between the compartment and the water closet. They lodged a report with police at Allahabad, the next stopping station.

Khan Bahadur Allabux alighted at Allahabad for a day as the guest of Acharya Kripalani and was entertained to a dinner party by Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit.

Khan Bahadur Allabux utilised the occasion to have a frank talk with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Immediately on arrival at Karachi, Khan Bahadur Allabux called on H. E. the Governor and met his supporters, including Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah.—A. P.

Prohibition To Be Stiffened In C. P.

Surplus Budget Allots Fresh Funds For Enforcement Of Scheme

NAGPUR, Mar. 25.

A small revenue surplus of Rs. 22,000 is provided for in the budget to the Central Provinces and Berar for 1940-41 which has been authorised by the Governor. The surplus for 1939-40 according to the revised estimates, is Rs. 3,08,000.

The Budget estimates for the year have been framed on the basis of the existing level of taxation.

The estimate of revenue receipts for 1940-41 has been placed at Rs. 4,95,13,000 as compared with Rs. 4,87,31,000 in the revised estimate of the current year. The total expenditure on Revenue account amounts to Rs. 4,94,91,000.

This includes an item of Rs. 8,50,000 which represents the appropriation proposed to be made towards a new fund, called the Revenue Reserve Fund.

Leaving the contribution to this proposed fund out of account, the expenditure for the year is estimated at Rs. 4,86,41,000, against the revised estimate of Rs 4,84,23,000 for the year 1939-40.

GENERAL PRINCIPLE

In selecting schemes and activities involving new expenditure, the general principle adopted by the Provincial Government is that only those schemes should be provided for in the coming year, which are revenue yielding, of which are of an inevitable nature.

The budget opens with an estimated balance of Rs. 20,90,000. The revenue section of the estimates provides for a small revenue surplus of Rs. 22,000 while the net result of the capital and debt head transactions is expected to be a surplus of Rs. 7,45,000.

On the debit side are the discharge of the outstanding floating debt of the current year amounting to Rs. 29,80,000 and the closing balance of Rs. 20,40,000 representing the minimum cash balances in treasuries and the Reserve Bank. This will leave a carry-over of Rs. 21,63,000 of floating debt to the subsequent year.

PROHIBITION PROPAGANDA

Among the new items of non-recurring expenditure may be mentioned Rs. 7,300 for the appointment of temporary propagandists and the provision for cinema shows for prohibition propaganda; Rs. 38,086 for the continuation of the Vidya Mandir Training Institute and Vidya Mandir Training School, Wardha; Rs. 15,270 for the establishment of Vidya Mandirs in the Province; and Rs. 7,000 in connection with spinning as a craft in basic schools and Vidya Mandirs.

New items of recurring expenditure include Rs. 1,000 for the reorganisation of the Publicity Branch of the Secretariat; Rs. 23,600 for the employment of additional police for the enforcement of prohibition in Akola district, and Rs. 3,818 for the establishment of cheap plan dispensaries in the province.

NON-REALISATION OF REVENUE.

The outstanding feature of the budgets of this province in recent years has been the non-realization of the estimated revenue and the consequent revenue deficit at the close of the year. In order to avoid this in the future, the Government have decided to take into account for the purposes of expenditure only what may be called the standard land revenue, which will be taken at Rs. 2,20,41,000, and whatever is collected above this figure will be credited to a Revenue Reserve Fund to be used towards meeting the revenue deficit resulting from the short recovery of land revenue.

The Central Provinces and Berar share in the distributable surplus of income-tax is expected to be Rs. 13,75,000, which is Rs. 80,000 less than that for 1939-40. This estimate is furnished by the Central Government.

The percentage of revenue contributed by Berar is Rs. 35.2 as against 35.5 in the current year's budget. The percentage on the ordinary expenditure in Berar will be 32.4 as against 33.1 in 1939-40, while that on new expenditure will be 40.5 as against 36.3.—A. P.

"WEAKENS INDIA'S POTENTIAL POWER"

Rajbhoj Condemns League's Partition Demand

INDORE, March 25.

In a press statement on the Lahore Session of the Muslim League Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj, General Secretary of the All-India Depressed Classes League condemned the idea of dividing the country into Hindu and Muslim India's and declared that while the Depressed Classes would fight for their rights within the Hindu community, they would stoutly oppose all attempts for dividing India and weakening its potential power and strength in international affairs.—A. P.

GITA MANDIRS FOR GUJARAT

AHMEDABAD, March 25.

Swami Vidyanandji Maharaj, who is a popular preacher of Gita, has started a movement for establishing Gita mandirs in Gujarat. He has already established one Gita mandir at Karnali in Baroda State at a cost of about Rs. 25,000 with a sanatorium attached to it at a cost of about Rs. 25,000 more.

Two more mandirs are to be established—one at Baroda at a cost of about Rs. 50,000 and another at Ahmedabad at a cost of about Rs. 2,00,000. The one at Ahmedabad is to be fitted with a loud speaker to enable the vast concourse that collects to hear the discourses of the Swami distinctly.

It is proposed to collect in these Mandirs all the available literature on Gita besides affording a forum for discourses on Gita.—A. P.

DOMESTIC TROUBLE ENDS IN DEATH OF SIX

(From A Correspondent.)

HANAMAKONDA. (Kazipet R. S.), (By Mail).

News is received here of the tragic end of a washerwoman and her five children on Thursday last, at Ghanpur, a village 16 miles from here. It is learnt that the woman threw her five children into a well and she herself also jumped into the well, and all are reported to be drowned. It is believed that the suicide was due to some domestic trouble.

Ahmedabad Municipal Limits To Be Extended

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD March 23.

According to Infomation gathered through reliable sources the new Municipality will have 80 members instead of 60 as at present. It is also learnt that there will be extension of wards as few limits have come under former Municipal jurisdiction.

TO JOIN LEAGUE OR NOT?

Ahmadiyas' Conference Postpones Decision For A Year

QADIAN, March 25.

A sub-committee with Sir Mohd. Zafrullah Khan as Chairman to which was entrusted the task of considering whether Ahmadiya community should ally itself politically with the Muslim League or the Indian National Congress, recommended postponement of the final decision to the next conference.

The Congress, it was revealed, was approached to admit in its declaration the fundamental rights of not only unrestricted freedom to preach but to convert others to one's faith. This the Congress had refused to do.

With regard to joining the All-India Muslim League the Ahmadiya contention was that all those who regarded themselves Muslims should be regarded as Muslims at least so far as political interests of the Muslim community were concerned. This was a sound basis for political unity of Muslims but the League had made no decision on this point.

Hence the Conference postponed its final decision for one year.—A. P.

Edgar Wallace Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE FEATHERED SERPENT CASE

IT'S EASY TO SAY, BUT GETTING THE FEATHERED SERPENT IS ANOTHER STORY!
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WE KNOW THAT! RECOVERING MY MEMORY CLEARED IT ALL UP! BUT THE FEATHERED SERPENT STILL THINKS I'M OUT OF MY MIND, THAT I DON'T KNOW HE PLANNED THE WHOLE THING!
DONAVAN, I'M BREAKING JAIL TONIGHT!
8-8
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